

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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## Voting Participation

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of July 2, 1959

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
<b>Depressed Areas</b> (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59
<b>Omnibus Housing</b> (S 57)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59
<b>Airport Construction</b> (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b> (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
<b>Federal Education Aid</b> (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59	Hearings Completed	Passed 3/11/59
<b>Labor Reform</b> (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Completed	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59
<b>Minimum Wage</b> (S 1046)		Hearings Completed	
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b> (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed		
<b>REA Loan Authority</b> (S 144)	Reported 3/20/59	Passed 4/15/59	Reported 3/24/59
<b>Supreme Court Powers</b> (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Reported 4/8/59
<b>Civil Rights</b> (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	Passed 4/8/59
<b>Draft Extension</b> (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
<b>Wheat Program</b> (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Passed 6/12/59	Reported 5/18/59
<b>Passports</b> (S 2287) (HR 55)			Passed 5/22/59
<b>Mutual Security Program</b> (S 1451) (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/22/59
<b>World Bank, Monetary Fund</b> (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59
<b>Life Insurance Taxes</b> (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59
<b>Bond Interest Rates</b>	Hearings Completed		Passed 5/19/59
<b>Debt Limit Increase</b> (HR 7749)	Reported 6/16/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/25/59
<b>Corporate, Excise Taxes</b> (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	Reported 6/24/59
<b>Postal Rate Increase</b> (S 1923)			Passed 6/25/59
<b>Gasoline Tax Increase</b>			Rejected 6/25/59
<b>TVA Revenue Bonds</b> (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Approved 6/30/59
<b>Highway Financing</b> (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59		

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Paynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Karna, Helene C. Monberg, Spencer A. Rich, John E. Skuce, George C. Wilson.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatmuck, Ruth Hussey, Jerry Jarvis, Eleanor King, Gladys Miller, Shirley Seib, Edward T. Walsh.

C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Judy Kazan, Jonas V. Morris, Roberto Russell, Wayne Walker.

Publisher: Buel F. Wear.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin Jr.

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## AVERAGE MEMBER MAINTAINS 90 PERCENT VOTING RECORD

The average Member of Congress cast a "yea" or "nay" vote on nine out of 10 roll calls during the first five months of the 1959 session. Results of the 1959 survey, based on 85 roll calls in the Senate and 43 in the House between Jan. 7 and June 19, showed little variation between Democrats and Republicans in Voting Participation, which has remained steady, on the average, since 1953. (1958 Almanac p. 117)

CQ's Voting Participation scores for individual Members (see following pages), represent the percentage of roll-call votes on which they vote "yea" or "nay." Voting Participation is the closest approach to an attendance record, but it is only an approximation. A Congressman may be present and nevertheless decline to vote "yea" or "nay," usually because he has entered a pair with an absent Member. Absences, in turn, may be caused by illness. (See next column.)

### Party Scores

Composite Voting Participation scores for all Democrats and Republicans for the first five months of 1959 and for the entire 85th Congress are as follows:

	1959		85th Congress	
	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP
Both chambers	90%	91%	87%	88%
Senate	86	87	86	87
House	91	92	87	88

### Individual Scores

Only five of the Senate's 98 members scored 100 percent in Voting Participation -- Democrats Frank Lausche (Ohio) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.), and Republicans Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), Hugh Scott (Pa.) (both freshmen), and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine). Sen. Smith has voted "yea" or "nay" on all roll calls taken in the Senate since the beginning of 1956.

Among Senate leaders, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) led with a score of 95 percent. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) scored 91 percent, Majority Whip Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) 89 percent, and Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) 84 percent.

More than one-quarter of the 436 Members of the House -- including 77 Democrats and 39 Republicans -- had perfect Voting Participation scores, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC (77) -- Grant, Rains and Selden (Ala.); Mills, Norrell and Trimble (Ark.); Johnson and Miller (C.W.), Sisk, Doyle and King (Calif.); Rogers (Colo.); Bennett, Fascell, Haley, Matthews and Rogers (Fla.); Brown (Ga.); Pfost (Idaho); Price, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara and Pucinski (Ill.); Brademas, Madden and Wampler (Ind.); Smith (Iowa); George (Kan.); Natcher (Ky.); Oliver (Maine); Boland and Burke (Mass.); Karth, Marshall and Wier (Minn.); Abernethy (Miss.); Karsten and Sullivan (Mo.); Metcalf (Mont.); Brock (Neb.); Addonizio

and Gallagher (N.J.); Montoya and Morris (N.M.); Dulski and Stratton (N.Y.); Burdick (N.D.); Levering (Ohio); Albert and Morris (Okla.); Ullman (Ore.); Prokop and Rhodes (Pa.); Forand (R.I.); Everett (Tenn.); Beckworth, Brooks, Dowdy, Ikard, Kilday, Kilgore, Patman, Poage, Rutherford, Thornberry and Young (Texas); King (Utah); Gary, Jennings (Va.); Hechler (W.Va.); Flynn, Johnson, Kastenmeier, Reuss and Zablocki (Wis.)

REPUBLICAN (39) -- Baldwin, Teague and Lipscomb (Calif.); Simpson, Springer, Church and Derwinski (Ill.); Gross and Schwengel (Iowa); Avery and Rees (Kan.); Conte and Curtis (Mass.); Bentley, Broomfield and Griffin (Mich.); Langen and Nelsen (Minn.); Cunningham (Neb.); Dwyer (N.J.); Kilburn, Goodell, Robison and Ray (N.Y.); Jonas (N.C.); Brown, Latta, McCulloch and Schenck (Ohio); Corbett, Dague, Fenton, Fulton, Saylor and Van Zandt (Pa.); Berry (S.D.); Alger (Texas); Poff (Va.); Thomson (Wyo.).

Among the forenamed Members, Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.) hasn't missed a roll call since 1951. Others with long 100 percent Voting Participation records are Reps. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), since 1952; William H. Natcher (D Ky.) and Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio), since 1954; John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), and Richard H. Poff (R Va.), since 1955; and Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.), Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.), and Melvin Price (D Ill.), since 1956.

Lowest 1959 scorers in the Senate were: Democrats Frear (Del.), 60 percent; Byrd (Va.) and Murray (Mont.), 68 percent; Humphrey (Minn.) and Bible (Nev.), 69 percent; and Republicans Wiley (Wis.), 60 percent; Bridges (N.H.), 68 percent; Goldwater (Ariz.), 73 percent; and Carlson (Kan.), 75 percent.

Lowest 1959 scorers in the House were: Democrats Morrison (La.) and Buckley (N.Y.), 40 percent; Boykin (Ala.) and Thompson (La.), 58 percent; Shelley (Calif.) and Anfuso (N.Y.), 63 percent; and Republicans Withrow (Wis.), 35 percent; Taylor (N.Y.), 52 percent; Canfield (N.J.), 58 percent; Jackson (Calif.), Glenn (N.J.) and Kearns (Pa.), 65 percent.

### Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illnesses and conflicting official duties. Among those absent for a day or more in 1958 because of their illness or illness or death in their families:

Democratic Sens. Bartlett (Alaska), McClellan (Ark.), Frear (Del.), Hart (Mich.), Hennings (Mo.), Mansfield (Mont.), Neuberger (Ore.), Green (R.I.), and Magnuson (Wash.); Republican Sens. Hickenlooper and Martin (Iowa), Beall (Md.), and Bridges (N.H.).

Democratic Reps. Aspinall (Colo.), Coad (Iowa), Stubblefield (Ky.), Rabaut (Mich.), Rodino (N.J.), Farstein, Multer and Powell (N.Y.), Hall and Whitener (N.C.), and Holland (Pa.); Republican Reps. Martin (Mass.), Andersen (Minn.), Canfield (N.J.), Taylor (N.Y.), Bush (Pa.), Reece (Tenn.), and Withrow (Wis.).

## Voting Participation

## House Voting Scores - 1959 and 85th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION 1959. Percentage of 43 roll calls through June 19 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."
2. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 193 roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

## HEADNOTES

-- Not a Representative in 1958; also used for Speaker Rayburn who does not ordinarily vote.

\* Not eligible for all 43 roll calls through June 19, 1959; percentage scores based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

† Not eligible for all roll calls in 85th Congress; percentage scores based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

1 2			1 2			1 2			VOTING PARTICIPATION  1959 through June 19 and 85th Congress
ALABAMA			25 Kasem	93	--	IDAHO			
3 Andrews	91	99	17 King	100	99	1 Pfost	100	99	
1 Boykin	58	69	26 Roosevelt	95	83	2 Budge	95	97	
7 Elliott	98	95	21 Hiestand	91	83	ILLINOIS			
2 Grant	100	80	22 Holt	98	90	25 Gray	93	92	
9 Huddleston	98	100	18 Hosmer	91	91	21 Mack	95	98	
8 Jones	95	99	16 Jackson	65	78	24 Price	100	100	
5 Rains	100	77	24 Lipscomb	100	98	23 Shipley	98	--	
4 Roberts	81	92	15 McDonough	95	90	16 Allen	95	96	
6 Selden	100	100	20 Smith	95	94	17 Arends	93	92	
ALASKA			COLORADO			19 Chipperfield	98	87	
AL Rivers	98	--	4 Aspinall	88	89	14 Hoffman	98*	--	
ARIZONA			2 Johnson	93	--	15 Mason	86	54	
2 Udall	95	86	1 Rogers	100	96	18 Michel	93	88	
1 Rhodes	95	92	3 Cbenoweth	98	99	20 Simpson	100	--	
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT			22 Springer	100	98	
5 Alford	86	--	2 Bowles	88	--	Chicago-Cook County			
1 Gathings	91	97	1 Daddario	88	--	12 Boyle	98	100	
4 Harris	98	97	3 Giaimo	84	--	1 Dawson	86	63	
2 Mills	100	99	4 Irwin	98	--	5 Kluczynski	84	89	
6 Norrell	100	95	AL Kowalski	95	--	7 Libonati	100	100†	
3 Trimble	100	85	5 Monagan	84	--	3 Murphy	100	--	
CALIFORNIA			DELAWARE			6 O'Brien	100	98	
7 Cohelan	88	--	AL McDowell	91	--	2 O'Hara	100	99	
14 Hagen	86	98	FLORIDA			11 Pucinski	100	--	
2 Johnson	100	--	2 Bennett	100	100	8 Rostenkowski	81	--	
11 McFall	98	98	4 Fascell	100	98	9 Yates	98	93	
1 Miller (C.W.)	100	--	7 Haley	100	99	13 Church	100	100	
8 Miller (G.P.)	67	74	5 Herlong	88	94	10 Collier	98	91	
3 Moss	98	97	8 Matthews	100	97	4 Derwinski	100	--	
29 Sound	98	92	6 Rogers	100	100	INDIANA			
5 Shelley	63	70	3 Sikes	98	90	11 Barr	93	--	
27 Sheppard	67	74	1 Cramer	88	94	3 Brademas	100	--	
12 Sisk	100	97	GEORGIA			8 Denton	79	95	
6 Baldwin	100	100	8 Blitch	95	80	10 Harmon	84	--	
10 Gubser	72	88	10 Brown	100	100	9 Hogan	98	--	
4 Mailliard	70	70	5 Davis	95	89	1 Madden	100	96	
13 Teague	100*	92	4 Flynt	88	91	5 Roush	95	--	
28 Utt	91	92	3 Forrester	98	97	6 Wampler	100	--	
30 Wilson	81	77	9 Landrum	86	77	4 Adair	98	91	
9 Younger	98	97	7 Mitchell	95	--	7 Bray	93	91	
Los Angeles County			2 Pilcher	86	83	2 Halleck	95	87	
23 Doyle	100	76	1 Preston	72	51				
19 Holifield	84	87	6 Vinson	98	75				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
6 Morrison	40	60	<b>NEBRASKA</b>			7 Lennon	93	85	6 McMillan	91	87
5 Passman	93	85	3 Brock	100	--	5 Scott	77	92	2 Riley	86	92
7 Thompson	58	66	4 McGinley	86	--	11 Whitener	86	92	1 Rivers	81	72
3 Willis	72	84	2 Cunningham	100	93	10 Jonas	100	99	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
<b>MAINE</b>			1 Weaver	93	98	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			1 McGovern	95	96
2 Coffin	91	86	<b>NEVADA</b>			AL Burdick	100	--	2 Berry	100	95
1 Oliver	100	--	AL Baring	65	79	AL Short	95	--	<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
3 McIntire	93	80	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			<b>OHIO</b>			6 Bass	95	91
<b>MARYLAND</b>			2 Bass	88	85	9 Ashley	98	89	9 Davis	81	68
2 Brewster	98	--	1 Merrow	88	94	11 Cook	91	--	8 Everett	100	97†
4 Fallon	93	92	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			20 Feighan	98	95	4 Ewins	81	87
6 Foley	98	--	11 Addonizio	100	97	18 Hays	74	74	3 Frazier	98	97
7 Friedel	98	77	14 Daniels	98	--	19 Kirwan	88	89	5 Loser	70	82
3 Garmatz	67	89	13 Gallagher	100	--	17 Levering	100	--	7 Murray	93	88†
1 Johnson	65	--	10 Rodino	93	97	6 Moeller	65	--	2 Baker	91	85
5 Lankford	98	93	4 Thompson	95	90	6 Vacancy	--	--	1 Reece	81	76
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			3 Auchincloss	98	88	21 Vanik	98	88	<b>TEXAS</b>		
2 Boland	100	94	1 Cabill	86	--	14 Ayres	91	90	3 Beckworth	100	100
13 Burke	100	--	8 Canfield	58	98	13 Baumhart	81	77	2 Brooks	100	100
4 Donohue	88	88	6 Dwyer	100	98	8 Betts	88	98	17 Burleson	98	100
7 Lane	95	98	5 Frelinghuysen	70	83	22 Bolton	91	89	22 Casey	70	--
8 Macdonald	84	83	2 Glenn	65	--	16 Bow	93	88	7 Dowdy	100	93
12 McCormack	98	80	9 Osmers	91	93	7 Brown	100	100	21 Fisher	88	93
11 O'Neill	95	87	12 Wallbauer	84	--	12 Devine	98	--	13 Ikard	100	98
3 Philbin	81	90	7 Widnall	88	92	15 Henderson	95	93	20 Kilday	100	95
6 Bates	98	99	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			2 Hess	91	88	15 Kilgore	100	99
1 Conte	100	--	AL Montoya	100	83†	5 Latta	100	--	19 Mahon	98	99
10 Curtis	100	93	AL Morris	100	--	4 McCulloch	100	91	1 Patman	100	97
9 Keith	98	--	<b>NEW YORK</b>			23 Minsball	95	89	11 Poage	100	95
14 Martin	72	91	41 Dulski	100	--	3 Schenck	100	100	4 Rayburn	--	--
5 Rogers	91	93	30 O'Brien	86	80	1 Scherer	88	76	18 Rogers	95	97
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			32 Stratton	100	--	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			16 Rutherford	100	100
7 O'Hara	98	--	27 Barry	88	--	3 Albert	100	95	6 Teague	84	71
12 Bennett	95	96	3 Becker	91	87	2 Edmondson	98	88	8 Thomas	98	95
8 Bentley	100	74	2 Derounian	91	87	5 Jarman	98	96	9 Thompson	93	95
18 Broomfield	100	96	26 Dooley	98	83	6 Morris	100	78	10 Thornberry	100	89
10 Cederberg	98	96	33 Kilbuck	100	55	4 Steed	98	83	12 Wright	88	98
6 Chamberlain	98	97	40 Miller	86	65	1 Belcher	91	90	14 Young	100	89
5 Ford	98	98	39 Ostertag	98	96	<b>OREGON</b>			5 Alger	100	84
9 Griffin	100	95	42 Pillion	79	90	3 Green	84	91	<b>UTAH</b>		
4 Hoffman	72	81	34 Pirnie	91	--	4 Porter	88	90	2 King	100	--
3 Johansen	93	98	43 Goodell	100*	--	2 Ullman	100	98	1 Dixon	88	99
11 Knox	98	96	35 Riehlman	91	89	1 Norblad	79	86	<b>VERMONT</b>		
2 Meader	77	92	37 Robison	100	--	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			AL Meyer	95	--
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>			28 St. George	79	84	25 Clark	98	90	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
13 Diggs	70	64	36 Taber	91	96	21 Dent	86	93†	4 Abbitt	98	92
15 Dingell	95	98	31 Taylor	52*	51	11 Flood	98	92	1 Downing	74	--
17 Griffiths	98	90	1 Wainwright	88	72	30 Holland	81	92	3 Gary	100	98
16 Lesinski	95	85	38 Weis	91	--	28 Moorhead	98	--	2 Hardy	98	94
1 Machrowicz	93	81	29 Wharton	93	87	26 Morgan	86	93	7 Harrison	95	97
14 Rabaut	86	96	<b>New York City</b>			10 Prokop	100	--	9 Jennings	100	95
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			8 Anfuso	63	54	19 Quigley	95	--	8 Smith	88	92
8 Blatnik	93	88	24 Buckley	40	20	14 Rhodes	100	99	5 Tuck	91	95
4 Karth	100	--	11 Celler	70	76	15 Walter	72	73	10 Broybill	79	98
6 Marshall	100	94	7 Delaney	98	92	17 Bush	84	89	6 Poff	100	100
3 Wier	100	94	23 Dollinger	86	86	29 Corbett	100	96	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
7 Andersen	88	93	19 Farbstein	77	81	8 Curtin	93	98	7 Magnuson	88	89
1 Quie	98	100†	22 Healey	81	81	9 Dague	100	91	5 Horan	93	90
5 Judd	95	95	6 Holtzman	98	48	12 Fenton	100	95	3 Mack	88	96
9 Langen	100	--	10 Kelly	86	90	27 Fulton	100	92	4 May	81	--
2 Nelsen	100	--	9 Keogh	77	80	23 Gavin	98	94	1 Pelly	98	99
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			13 Multer	79	88	24 Kearns	65	87	6 Tollefson	84	91
1 Abernethy	100	99	16 Powell	81	41	13 Lafore	91	95†	2 Westland	93	92
6 Colmer	93	72	14 Rooney	98	94	7 Milliken	98	--	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
3 Smith	98	98	18 Santangelo	79	88	16 Mumma	98	93	3 Bailey	93	81
2 Whitten	79	95	20 Teller	77	83	22 Saylor	100	90	4 Hechler	100	--
4 Williams	84	93	21 Zelenko	77	79	18 Simpson	77	79	5 Kee	95	93
5 Winstead	91	88	5 Bosch	91	95	20 Van Zandt	100	97	6 Slack	93	--
<b>MISSOURI</b>			12 Dorn	98	95	<b>Philadelphia</b>			2 Stoggers	93	88
5 Bolling	72	92	25 Fino	84	77	1 Barrett	86	84	1 Moore	91	90
7 Brown	81	95	4 Halpern	98	--	3 Byrne	98	94	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
9 Cannon	98	95	17 Lindsay	98	--	2 Granahan	95	94	1 Flynn	100	--
8 Carnahan	81	74	15 Ray	100	99	5 Green	81	74	9 Johnson	100	95
4 Randall	97*	--	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			4 Nix	86	100†	2 Kastenmeier	100	--
6 Hull	98	96	9 Alexander	98	93	6 Toll	91	--	5 Reuss	100	99
10 Jones	91	83	3 Barden	70	56	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			4 Zablocki	100	92
11 Karsten	100	100	1 Bonner	84	88	2 Fogarty	65	80	8 Byrnes	95	98
3 Sullivan	100	95	4 Cooley	95	84	1 Forand	100	94	7 Laird	70	93
2 Curtis	79	83	6 Durham	86	82	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			10 O'Konski	84	89
<b>MONTANA</b>			2 Fountain	95	98	4 Ashmore	95	99	6 Van Pelt	95	90
2 Anderson	95	72	12 Hall	70	--	3 Dorn	91	96	3 Withrow	35	94
1 Metcalf	100	97	8 Kitchin	91	98	5 Hemphill	79	91	<b>WYOMING</b>		
									AL Thomson	100	100

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

## Voting Participation

## Senate Voting Scores - 1959 and 85th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 1959. Percentage of 85 roll calls through June 19 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."
2. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 85th CONGRESS. Percentage of 307 roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

## HEADNOTES

-- Not a Senator in 1958.

‡ Score as Representative during 85th Congress.

† Not eligible for all roll calls in 85th Congress; percentage score based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

1 2			1 2			1 2			VOTING PARTICIPATION		
									1959 through June 19 and 85th Congress		
									1	2	
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEVADA			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Hill	88	97	Hickenlooper	85	96	Bible	69	93	Case	86	86
Sparkman	85	92	Martin	84	95	Cannon	95	—	Mundt	89	97
ALASKA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE			TENNESSEE		
Bartlett	85	—	Carlson	75	87	Bridges	68	61	Gore	79	67
Gruening	93	—	Schoeppel	81	81	Cotton	92	92	Kefauver	81	88
ARIZONA			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY			TEXAS		
Hayden	93	93	Cooper	88	94	Williams	92	—	Johnson	91	88
Goldwater	73	80	Morton	80	95	Case	94	96	Yarborough	94	70†
ARKANSAS			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO			UTAH		
Fulbright	72	78	Ellender	85	89	Anderson	89	83	Moss	80	—
McClellan	82	83	Long	79	89	Chavez	71	60	Bennett	86	87
CALIFORNIA			MAINE			NEW YORK			VERMONT		
Engle	93	72‡	Muskie	91	—	Javits	93	87†	Aiken	91	96
Kuchel	84	99	Smith	100	100	Keating	100	94‡	Prosty	94	86‡
COLORADO			MARYLAND			NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA		
Carroll	96	96	Beall	81	95	Ervin	93	90	Byrd	68	73
Allott	94	94	Butler	84	79	Jordan	88	93†	Robertson	92	84
CONNECTICUT			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH DAKOTA			WASHINGTON		
Dodd	89	—	Kennedy	80	83	Langer	96	71	Jackson	93	91
Bush	95	90	Saltonstall	85	89	Young	85	82	Magnuson	84	89
DELAWARE			MICHIGAN			OHIO			WEST VIRGINIA		
Frear	60	75	Hart	96	—	Lausche	100	88	Byrd	93	87‡
Williams	93	98	McNamara	95	93	Young	93	—	Randolph	86	—
FLORIDA			MINNESOTA			OKLAHOMA			WISCONSIN		
Holland	99	73	Humphrey	69	88	Kerr	81	92	Proxmire	96	100†
Smathers	84	79	McCarthy	88	75‡	Monroney	84	83	Wiley	60	92
GEORGIA			MISSISSIPPI			OREGON			WYOMING		
Russell	78	93	Eastland	87	87	Morse	98	90	McGee	93	—
Talmadge	93	88	Stennis	94	99	Neuberger	76	100	O'Mahoney	72	66
IDAHO			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	88	91	Hennings	78	64	Clark	93	90			
Dworsbak	96	100	Symington	85	91	Scott	100	75‡			
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	91	97	Mansfield	89	94	Green	76	88			
Dirksen	95	94	Murray	69	68	Pastore	86	94			
INDIANA			NEBRASKA			SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hartke	86	—	Curtis	88	94	Johnston	95	95			
Capehart	81	75	Hruska	92	85	Thurmond	100	99			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

## BURDEN OF PRIVATE BILLS STUDIED

The old complaint that Congress spends too much of its time handling private bills carries little weight on Capitol Hill these days. Several factors, including passage of a number of corrective laws in recent years, have helped to cut down the volume of private bills, although the legislators are still enacting almost as many private as public laws each year. But the burden of this activity, in the view of those who bear the greater part of it, now represents something close to an irreducible minimum. To eliminate any significant number of the private bills that still come before Congress, they say, would necessitate either the enactment of undesirable amendments to general laws, or severe restrictions on the constitutionally guaranteed right of petition.

The number of public and private laws enacted from 1953 through 1958 is shown in the following table:

	Public Laws	Private Laws
83rd Congress		
First session	288	227
Second session	493	775
84th Congress		
First session	390	490
Second session	638	403
85th Congress		
First session	316	341
Second session	620	443

### Legislative Procedure

The private bill seeks relief for an individual who has exhausted his administrative and judicial remedies. Most private bills involve claims against the United States Government, which have been denied by the agency concerned either for administrative reasons or for lack of statutory authority, or exceptions to the application of immigration and nationality laws.

Typically, these bills originate in the House, introduced by Members in behalf of constituents seeking relief. They are referred to the House Judiciary Committee, then to its nine-member Claims Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), or its five-member Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.). If the bills qualify for consideration under the ground-rules laid down by the subcommittees, they are referred to the Federal agencies concerned for their comments. When these are received, usually within 60 days, the bills are parcelled out to the subcommittee members for review, then taken up by the subcommittees at their regular weekly meetings.

Private bills reported favorably by the subcommittees (sometimes over the objections of the Executive Branch) are usually approved by the full Judiciary Committee, then placed on the House private calendar, which is called the first and third Tuesday of each month. Six Members (three from each party) who are designated as

official objectors have the job of screening the private calendar before it is called. When they question a bill, they usually ask that it be passed over without prejudice, giving its sponsor a chance to seek later approval. By use of this technique, less than one hour is usually needed to dispose of as many as 50 or more private bills. Senate action, although not so regularized, usually follows with equal dispatch.

### Policy Issues

Since private bills, by their very nature, concern exceptions to general rules, they usually involve issues of equity rather than of law. To cut down on what he called the "avalanche" of private alien relief bills, President Eisenhower in 1956 asked Congress to give the Attorney General discretionary power to grant relief to a limited number of aliens (later put at 5,000 per year) in certain specific classes.

No action was taken on the President's request, largely because of Congressional fear that the end result of such a grant of discretionary power would be more political favoritism than equity. In 1957, however, Congress did give the Attorney General authority to waive the law in certain specified categories of cases. (1957 Almanac p. 670). According to the House Judiciary Committee, Public Law 316 of Sept. 11, 1957 has cut the number of private alien relief bills by 40 percent. Most of the bills now coming before Congress concern situations so unique or special that they require individual consideration. One recent private bill, for example, authorized the entry of a Korean orphan adopted by an unmarried WAC officer. The general law specifies that there must be a "spouse" in such cases. Congress, though convinced that equity justified relief in this case, would be reluctant to change the general rule.

Unlike the alien relief cases, which arise from the application of a well-defined area of law, claim bills cut across the entire field of Federal activity. Claims against the Government which may be prosecuted in the courts are set forth in the Federal Tort Claims Act, which also provides for a dozen exceptions. Other laws provide for the administrative settlement of certain claims which do not exceed specified sums of money. As with the alien relief problem, however, Congress is reluctant to vest the Executive Branch with blanket authority to dispose of claims. Private bills are often enacted, for example, to pay judgments entered against Government employees arising from their involvement in accidents while on official duty. To grant blanket authority to pay such judgments, Members feel, would provide the courts with a strong incentive to award such judgments.

President Eisenhower vetoed eight private bills in 1957 and 27 in 1958, all involving claims. Rule 15 of the House Claims Subcommittee bars any attempt to override a veto "except upon a material change in the facts or written evidence that administration disapproval has been withdrawn."

## HOPES DIM FOR ANTI-GERRYMANDER BILL

Congress has begun consideration of an anti-gerrymander bill, aimed at setting and enforcing Federal standards for the revision of Congressional district boundaries by state legislatures after the 1960 census.

The bill (HR 73), sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), faces a doubtful legislative future. But, if it does nothing more, it will serve to focus attention on a problem that will be of increasing concern in the next two or three years. The latest Census Bureau estimates indicate that 20 states will gain or lose House seats in the 1961 reapportionment. These states, plus others where the population changes within the state will create pressure for redistricting, will find it either necessary or desirable to redraw district lines in 1961. (Weekly Report p. 516)

Sixteen states redistricted after the last reapportionment of seats was announced in 1951. (1952 Almanac p. 473)

### Celler Bill Provisions

In anticipation of the 1961 redistricting, the Celler bill would:

- Forbid election of Representatives at-large, except in states entitled only to one Representative.
- Require each district established in the future to "be composed of contiguous territory, in as compact a form as practicable."
- Forbid any district's population varying more than 20 percent from the average per district population of the state.
- Allow a citizen of the state to sue in Federal District Court for judicial enforcement of these standards.

### Background

The Federal interest in Congressional district standards rests on Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Congress has never chosen to exercise directly the power of drawing district boundaries. From 1842 to 1929, Congress did require that Members be elected from "districts composed of contiguous territory." Approximate equality of population was added as a criterion in 1862 and compactness of territory in 1891. However, all three provisions were dropped to improve the prospects for passage of the permanent reapportionment act of 1929.

The anti-gerrymandering provisions were never enforced while they were in effect. In 1901 and 1910, the House rejected moves to deny Members' seats on the grounds their districts did not conform to the Federal standards.

Since the repeal of the Federal standards in 1929, the Supreme Court has twice ruled that state districting actions were not subject to review in the Federal courts.

### Arguments for Bill

Celler's bill is designed to confer that review authority on the Federal courts.

Testifying in support of his bill at a June 24 hearing of House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2, Celler said, "For the many years in which Congress has seen fit to permit the various state legislatures unlimited discretion in drawing Congressional district lines, the result has been abysmal failure."

Critics of the present situation point out that:

- Only 19 states have done any redistricting in the past decade; a few -- Idaho, Montana and Louisiana -- have not acted for over 40 years.
- Substantial inequalities in district populations are found in most states. In some, the most populous district has three times as many people as the least populous.
- There have been frequent and flagrant cases of gerrymandering, or drawing of district boundaries to achieve a political advantage. Celler June 24 said "some of these districts look like the contours of wash hanging out on the line."

### Criticisms of Bill

Aside from the argument that any Federal intervention in districting questions would infringe on states' rights, most criticisms of the Celler bill have concerned the proposal for judicial review.

Celler said he had "considered every possible approach" to the enforcement problem "and abandoned all but the one set forth in my bill."

A committee of the American Political Science Assn. in 1951 recommended that Congress itself review, and, if necessary, correct districting abuses by the legislatures. But Celler rejected that suggestion on the ground that "state legislatures are far better equipped to determine and evaluate" all the local factors involved "than either the Congress or any national agency it might designate to do so."

Celler and the political science association committee both rejected suggestions that proper districting be enforced by refusal to seat Members from districts that do not meet the Federal standards or by requiring the state to elect all its Representatives at large if any of its districts were found to be faulty.

The first proposal -- refusal to seat the Member -- is included in a bill (HR 575) introduced by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.). But Celler and the political science committee said Congress was unlikely to take such a drastic step and the remedy itself might be unconstitutional.

### For More Details

Background on the problem of apportionment will be found in Editorial Research Report, "Unequal Representation," Vol. II, No. 17, Oct. 29, 1958.

They rejected the idea of compelling all the state's Representatives to run at-large, first, because the party in control of the legislature might find that prospect not at all unattractive; and, second, because both Celler and the political scientists oppose at-large representatives on principle.

Celler argued that the prospect of judicial review "would be a definite deterrent to any gerrymandering on the part of the state legislatures. It is beyond my imagination to conceive that any legislature would deliberately violate the Congressional standards when it was cognizant that its work would be subject to judicial review by an impartial Federal judiciary."

The political science association committee in 1951 rejected the solution Celler now proposes. Its report said: "The courts have shown great unwillingness to undertake the task of supervising Congressional districts, and might deny any constitutional power to do so. Even if they consented to do the job, we do not think that judges are well-suited to weigh the political factors which inevitably affect districting. Finally, litigation might drag out for some years, whereas the new districts ought to be settled before" the next election.

### Effect of Provisions

If the Celler bill had been law at the time of the last apportionment, some 101 districts in 31 states might have had to be redrawn. They exceed the allowable 20 percent variation from the average per district population of the state. At-large districts in Connecticut, New Mexico (2) and North Dakota (2) would also have had to be abolished.

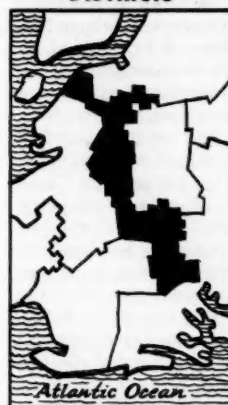
Here, according to CQ's calculations from 1950 census figures, are the districts that had either too large or too small a population to meet the Celler bill standards:

State	Too Large	Too Small
Alabama	9th	6th
Arkansas	1st	2nd
California	14th, 17th, 19th, 26th, 30th	9th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 27th, 29th
Colorado	1st, 2nd	4th
Connecticut	1st, 4th	2nd, 5th
Florida	1st, 4th	7th, 8th
Georgia	5th	8th, 9th
Illinois	4th, 13th	
Indiana	11th	9th
Iowa	2nd	4th
Kansas	4th	3rd, 6th
Kentucky	3rd, 7th	4th, 5th
Louisiana	6th	8th
Maryland	5th, 6th	1st
Michigan	6th, 14th, 16th	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
Minnesota	3rd	
Mississippi		2nd
Missouri		8th
New Jersey	1st, 5th	2nd, 13th, 14th
North Carolina		1st
Ohio	3rd, 12th, 14th, 21st	5th, 8th, 10th, 15th, 23rd
Oklahoma		3rd, 4th
Oregon	3rd	2nd
Pennsylvania	26th	14th, 15th

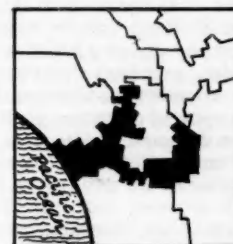
South Carolina	1st	5th
South Dakota	2nd, 9th	2nd
Tennessee	5th, 14th, 15th, 20th	7th, 8th
Texas	2nd	1st, 4th, 6th, 17th, 21st
Virginia	6th	
West Virginia	4th, 5th	10th
Wisconsin		

In addition, other districts might have been challenged in the courts on the grounds they failed to meet the "compact and contiguous" standard of the Celler bill. Celler June 24 cited as examples of "gerrymandered" districts, California's 26th, New York's 12th and Ohio's 23rd. (See maps)

### TYPICAL GERRYMANDERED DISTRICTS



NEW YORK'S 12TH



CALIFORNIA'S 26TH



OHIO'S 23RD

### Prospects for Action

Celler himself has conceded that "it is going to be very difficult to get a bill of this character through the House." The House Judiciary Committee in 1951 held hearings on a somewhat stricter Celler bill, but took no further action. (1951 Almanac p. 383)

The opposition to Celler's bill this year, as in 1951, is expected to come from states rights advocates as well as those Members who doubt the effectiveness of Celler's proposed remedy. Also, Celler has said, "the men who are benefited by such gerrymandering will fight to hold on to their seats."

It is noteworthy that such powerful House figures as Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the Ways and Means Committee come from districts that are too small in population to meet the 20 percent deviation standard set by the Celler bill.

Chairman Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) of the Judiciary Subcommittee handling the Celler bill July 1 said he could not predict when the Subcommittee "will have time" to consider the bill in executive session. However, Celler, the chairman of the parent Judiciary Committee, has said he is going to continue to press for action.

## EQUAL TIME

Recent hearings by two Congressional subcommittees brought speculation that Congress might enact legislation to void the controversial "equal time" ruling made by the Federal Communications Commission in February.

The FCC ruling was in response to an appeal by an unsuccessful write-in candidate for mayor of Chicago, Lar Daley, that he be given as much time on Chicago news broadcasts as the Democratic and Republican candidates. The FCC agreed with Daley by ruling that section 315 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, which stated that any use of a broadcasting facility by a political candidate required that the same facility be made available to all other candidates, be applied to news broadcasts. In spite of criticism by President Eisenhower, who called the decision "ridiculous," and a formal brief filed by Attorney General William P. Rogers recommending reversal of the ruling, the FCC June 16 refused to reverse the decision and made it clear that the equal time provision had been interpreted as it was written and that any changes would have to be legislated by Congress.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Communications Subcommittee June 18-25 held hearings on four bills (S 1585, 1604, 1858, 1929) to clarify the law regulating political broadcasts. Three of the bills merely sought to exempt newscasts and general discussion type programs under the control of the broadcaster from the political broadcasting provision. The fourth (S 1858), which was introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke (D Ind.) and 12 other Senators, sought to clarify and make part of the law the responsibility of broadcasters for remarks made by legally qualified candidates using the broadcast facilities. The bill would also clarify who was a legally qualified candidate for the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices and thus eligible for equal time under the communications provision. (Weekly Report p. 658)

Numerous witnesses representing the radio and television industry told the Senate Subcommittee throughout the five days of hearings that unless Congress enacted legislation to reverse the ruling in the Lar Daley case, future political campaigns would be subjected to a "federally enforced blackout" of radio-TV coverage. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said CBS would have "no choice but to turn our microphones and cameras away from all candidates during campaign periods."

Robert W. Sarnoff, president of NBC, said the FCC interpretation of the equal time law amounted to a "political gag" on campaign coverage.

Later hearings by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Communications and Power Subcommittee June 29-July 1 produced substantially the same testimony -- that Congress should pass legislation exempting newscasts from the equal time provision. Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) and Paul M. Butler, chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, said the FCC ruling imposed unreasonable burdens on the radio and TV stations.

Testifying on the last day of the House hearings, Lar Daley, self-described as a "perennial office-seeker" and

a repairman of "stools, chairs, tables and booths to taverns, restaurants, churches, schools, clubs and homes," said if the "networks are given the awesome power of subjective responsibility to determine what candidate is newsworthy, God help the little guy."

In a related development, the Supreme Court June 29 ruled that radio and television stations may not be sued for libel for remarks made by political candidates in broadcast speeches. Because of the provision requiring stations to give equal time to rival candidates for speeches, the Court held that the stations could not be liable for the content of the speeches.

## FARM PROGRAMS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On general farm legislation.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower June 25 vetoed bills (S 1968, 1901) providing a new temporary, wheat price support program and a tobacco price stabilization program. (Weekly Report p. 851, 821; for veto message texts, see p. 913)

In his wheat veto message, the President said the program proposed in S 1968 was neither realistic nor constructive, and by returning "to the discredited high, rigid price supports, would hasten the complete collapse of the entire wheat program."

In his tobacco veto message, the President said that the program offered under S 1901, though it "might slow down the rate" of the loss of foreign markets, "would not prevent further losses."

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, said it was "worse than sheer folly" to talk of "getting the Government entirely out of farming, when non-agricultural labor of the U.S. is protected by a very comprehensive structure with respect to bargaining rights, job and wage security, etc." Newsom said farm problems were not within agriculture itself but "within the relationship between agriculture and other American labor and business."

June 30 -- National Farmers Union President James G. Patton said, "We cannot afford to tinker with the basic structure of the farm income stabilization program." Patton said he was "impressed" that NFU had "found it possible, almost without exception," to support over the years the legislation approved by the majority of the Committee. The Federal farm program, Patton said, "should be geared to the preservation and encouragement of the family farm."

July 1 -- Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that although "price supports can serve a valuable purpose by facilitating orderly marketing and orderly adjustments to changing conditions, it is apparent that Government price fixing has not insured satisfactory farm income." Shuman said the AFBF believed "that farmers want less Government interference in their individual farming operations rather than more," and to enact such programs as systems of direct subsidies "along the lines of the old Brannan Plan," would mean "disaster for agriculture." (For basic views of these three farm organizations, Weekly Report p. 464)

## BOND INTEREST RATES

The House Ways and Means Committee June 30 postponed until after the July 4 recess final action on a compromise plan on the President's request for abolition of the 4.25 percent interest ceiling on long-term Government securities and the 3.26 percent ceiling on savings bonds. (For background, Weekly Report p. 824)

Under the compromise, reportedly endorsed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, Congress would give the President discretionary authority to lift the interest rate ceilings but would take no direct action itself. According to reports, Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) was assured of support for the compromise by a majority of the Committee -- all 10 Republican members and at least four Democrats -- but postponed final action in order not to force the plan through over the opposition of the remaining 11 Committee Democrats.

The President's original proposal, to have Congress lift the bond interest ceilings directly, was initially supported by Anderson and other Administration officials in Committee testimony. Committee Democrats, however, rejected the proposal and demanded that Anderson work out an alternative. The reports said Anderson, after private conferences, appeared before the Committee June 29, again endorsed the President's original plan but said the compromise was acceptable.

## INTER-AMERICAN BANK

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 30 ordered reported a bill (S 1928) authorizing appropriations to the President of \$350 million for the purchase of 35,000 shares of capital stock in the Inter-American Development Bank and \$100 million as the U.S. share of the bank's Fund for Special Operations. Both authorizations carried no fiscal year limitations. (Weekly Report p. 791, 665)

The Committee June 23 held a hearing on the bill. Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon endorsed it. Walter Harnischfeger, Citizens' Foreign Aid Committee, opposed it.

## NUCLEAR WAR

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the biological and environmental effects of nuclear war. (Weekly Report p. 863)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Dr. Robert P. Newell of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory at San Francisco said the human race would survive the hereditary damage of an H-bomb war, but that, "from the sublethal dose received by bombing survivors we can expect several years' shortening of average life span."

June 25 -- Eugene J. Quindlen of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization said construction of simple fallout shelters in basements could save about 12 million persons from death and another 12 million from injury outside the blast area.

Walmer E. Strobe of the Naval Radiological Laboratory said casualties in the vicinity of an H-bomb attack could be trimmed to a bare minimum only if people stayed under shelter for several weeks, and that after-

wards residential areas, farms, factories and schools would have to be thoroughly decontaminated. He estimated the cost of a national shelter program at from \$5 billion to \$20 billion, depending upon how effective a system was set up.

Subcommittee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said the United States had not faced up to the problem of civilian survival in nuclear attack, and that the Subcommittee's attack assumptions had been termed entirely realistic and well within an enemy's capabilities by Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, retired Chief of Army Research and Development.

June 26 -- The OCDM presented figures to show that the national death toll in the hypothetical nuclear attack under study would total 54,900,000 with New York City suffering the most casualties and Baltimore, Md., the most in proportion to size. The figures showed that in New York two 10-megaton bombs landing near the Brooklyn Bridge killed 3,464,000 the first day and fatally injured 3,634,000. The total was 47 percent of the population. In Baltimore, OCDM figures showed that one 10-megaton and one 8-megaton bomb killed outright or fatally injured 1,057,000 persons, or 79 percent of the population. In Chicago, two 10-megaton bombs killed 18 percent of the population, with 545,000 assumed killed the first day, 447,000 fatally wounded.

Dr. Willard F. Libby, an AEC member, urged stepping up the education of U.S. citizens on nuclear warfare, and said survivors "will learn that bringing about recovery may be more difficult than living through the attack."

Herman Kahn of the Rand Corp. proposed a \$500 million outlay for civil defense, over current expenditures, for fallout shelters, radiation meters, and damage and contamination controls. He said assurance that America would survive a nuclear war would add to the value of its policy of war deterrents. Kahn also raised several new possibilities for nuclear war, including an attack on U.S. military installations only, using American cities as "hostages" to prevent retaliation, and an enemy's "blackmailing" the U.S. for concessions elsewhere after a provocative action in Europe.

## ANTITRUST BILLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 29 reported a bill (S 716 -- S Rept 451) to permit the Attorney General to issue civil investigative demands on corporations and businesses for the production of business records needed for civil antitrust suits. The bill would not apply to natural persons. As reported, the bill permitted the records to be used by the Attorney General in court, grand jury and administrative proceedings and to be made available to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. The Committee said the President had asked for the legislation annually in his 1956-59 Economic Reports. (Weekly Report p. 414)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 26 -- The House Judiciary Committee reported an amended bill (S 726 -- H Rept 580) to make cease and desist orders issued under the Clayton Antitrust Act by the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Reserve Board final within 60 days of issuance without court enforcement orders, unless appealed to the courts. The Senate passed S 726 (S Rept 83) March 18.



## Around The Capitol

### FISCAL DEBATE

The heat of partisan debate over Federal fiscal and budgetary policies rose sharply as the Government reached the end of its fiscal year June 30 showing a deficit estimated at \$12.5 billion. There were these major developments:

**Nixon Report:** In its first interim report, released June 29, the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, said the economy was "now at a critical juncture urgently requiring action to forestall inflation." Largely a restatement of Administration views first set forth in the President's Economic Report in January, the Nixon report categorically rejected price and wage controls as a method of controlling inflation, saying they "would do more harm than any amount of inflation that we have ever experienced or are likely to experience in peace-time." The committee then called for prompt Congressional action on three Administration requests:

- An amendment to the Employment Act of 1946, adding to the Government's goals of "maximum production, employment, and purchasing power" that of "reasonable price stability."
- Enactment of a balanced budget for fiscal 1960, which, with improved revenues, would permit some reduction in the public debt. "Not only must the line be held on the total of next year's appropriations," the report said, "but it is important that the greatest restraint and selectivity be exercised in authorizing programs for later years."
- Removal of statutory interest ceilings on Treasury bonds "to avoid inflation."

The Nixon report was immediately discounted by Democrats on Capitol Hill as a rehash of old arguments. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said: "Few things have contributed so much to inflation as rising interest rates. The only thing the report says specifically about this question is that the sky should be the limit on interest rates." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee which is making its own study of inflation and economic growth, called the Nixon report "a thoroughly milk toast affair."

**Interest Ceiling:** Strong Democratic objections to the President's request that Congress remove the 4.25 percent statutory ceiling on interest payable on long-term Treasury bonds forced a further postponement of action by the House Ways and Means Committee on a reported compromise. Removal of the ceiling, many Democrats argued, would pave the way for a general increase in commercial interest rates, to the advantage of bankers and disadvantage of consumers. (See p. 903)

**Gas Tax:** An incipient deficit in the Highway Trust Fund requires Congressional action if the highway program is to remain on schedule. To meet the deficit, President Eisenhower has insisted that Congress raise the Federal excise tax on gasoline by 1½ cents per gallon. The Senate June 25 rejected, 33-46, an amendment adding the gas tax increase to the corporate income and excise tax rate extension bill. Also rejected, by a 32-47 vote,

was an amendment to divert certain highway-user taxes from general revenues to the trust fund. House Democratic leaders also asserted that no tax increase would be approved. Any decision to meet the deficit out of general revenues, on the other hand, would boost budgetary expenditures and threaten the balance projected by the President. (See p. 919)

**Housing Bill:** Republican Congressional leaders told the President June 30 that they had the votes to sustain a veto of the \$1,375,000,000 housing bill sent to the White House June 23. Although considerably trimmed from the original versions, the bill went considerably beyond the President's proposals, and a veto was widely expected. (Weekly Report, p. 853)

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) also reported that they had urged the President to take his fiscal case to the country, in an appeal for public support. Asked at his July 1 news conference whether he intended to do so, the President replied: "Not at the moment." Later in the same conference, however, he affirmed his belief that the subject of inflation would be one of the principal issues in the 1960 Presidential campaign. (For text, see p. 913)

In the light of the week's developments, there seemed to be little doubt that the debate over fiscal and budgetary policy would rise in intensity during the remaining weeks of the first session of the 86th Congress.

### SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court June 29 voided the Government's industrial security program, used to screen out "security risks" in private defense plants. In an 8-1 ruling in the *Greene vs. McElroy* case, the Court held that neither the President nor Congress had authorized a program in which an employee could be denied access to confidential information when he "was not afforded the safeguards of confrontation and cross-examination."

The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said there had been only "acquiescence" by the President and Congress in the present program. It said such acquiescence would be enough for some actions, and that the Defense Secretary could establish a security program with no more authorization if he provided the confrontation and cross-examination safeguards. But the Court added, "Before we are asked to judge whether, in the context of security cases, a person may be deprived of the right to follow his chosen profession without full hearings where accusers may be confronted, it must be made clear that the President or Congress, within their constitutional powers, specifically have decided that imposed procedures are necessary and warranted and have authorized their use."

The opinion said "certain principles have remained relatively immutable in our jurisprudence," and that "one of these is that where Governmental action seriously injures an individual, and the reasonableness of the action depends on fact findings, the evidence used to prove the Government's case must be disclosed to the individual so that he has an opportunity to show that it is untrue."

The decision reversed a lower court ruling in the Navy's 1953 revocation of clearance for William L. Greene, an aeronautical engineer, on grounds of Communist sympathies. Greene denied the charges, said he was not allowed to confront his secret accusers, and claimed he had been deprived of his livelihood, since the plant where he was an \$18,000-a-year-vice president was forced to dismiss him after the ruling.

Justice Tom Clark, dissenting, said the ruling, on "the flimsy excuse of lack of authorization," would put a cloud over the entire Federal security program.

In its final decisions of the current session, the Court also:

Reversed, 9-0, a New York State ban on the movie, "Lady Chatterley's Lover." The majority held, in the *Kinglsey Pictures vs. Regents* case, that the state's contention that the movie approved immoral conduct had "struck at the very heart of constitutionally protected liberty," and that the "First Amendment's basic guarantee is of freedom to advocate ideas," and "is not confined to the expression of ideas that are conventional or shared by a majority."

Ruled 5-4, in the *Barr vs. Matteo* case, that policymaking Federal officials had complete immunity from libel suits based on statements they made in carrying out their official duties. The majority held that the ruling was necessary so officials could carry out their jobs without fear of suits "which might appreciably inhibit the fearless, vigorous and effective administration of policies of Government."

Ruled 6-3, in the *Howard vs. Lyons* case, that military officers had absolute immunity from libel suits based on official reports they forwarded to Members of Congress.

Ordered a new hearing Nov. 19, in the *Scales vs. U.S.* case, on an appeal questioning the constitutionality of the membership clause of the anti-Communist Smith Act.

Agreed to reconsider in the *Wisconsin vs. Illinois* case, the question of the rights of Chicago and other Illinois municipalities to take water from the Great Lakes. (Weekly Report p. 420)

## SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

The Social Security Administration's board of trustees June 22 reported to Congress that the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund would run an \$87 million deficit for fiscal 1960. The board said, however, that the 1960 deficit would be the last in the foreseeable future because of increased income expected from social security tax raises voted by Congress in 1958. The fiscal 1960 deficit would be the third consecutive deficit for the fund. The first, in fiscal 1958, was \$216 million. The second, in fiscal 1959, was \$1.2 billion. Despite these three deficits, the fund's net assets, accumulated in previous years, was approximately \$21.6 billion on June 30, when fiscal 1959 ended. The board estimated the fund's assets would rise to \$23.8 billion by 1964. (1958 Almanac p. 156)

## CIVIL SERVICE FUND

The Civil Service Commission June 29 reported that the actuarial deficiency of the Civil Service Retirement Fund had increased \$7 billion to \$27.5 billion since 1953. The Civil Service Retirement System's board of actuaries said higher Federal salaries, lower mortality rates and higher retirement rates were responsible for the deficiency increase. The deficiency represents the additional amount necessary to pay the fund's full obligations, and is owed to the fund by the Federal Government.

## DRAPER REPORT

President Eisenhower June 24 asked Congress to provide a continuing authorization for the military assistance segment of the Mutual Security Program, and to appropriate military aid funds, beginning in 1960, as part of the Defense Department budget. Both steps had been recommended by the President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, headed by William H. Draper Jr., in its second interim report, transmitted to Congress the same day. (For letter of transmittal, see p. 917)

The Committee's first report, transmitted March 17, had recommended an increase of \$400 million in the President's \$1.6 billion request for military aid, but the President put off consideration of the proposal until the fall. (Weekly Report p. 480)

Congressional action on the 1959 Mutual Security Program authorization bill, nearing completion, revealed areas of agreement and disagreement with the Draper Committee. The House bill, passed June 18, cut the military aid request by 10 percent to \$1.44 billion. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in recommending the full \$1.6 billion for military aid, increased the amount earmarked for NATO allies from \$877 million to \$1.1 billion. The Draper Committee had proposed that most of the additional \$400 million recommended by it be assigned to NATO. (Weekly Report p. 819, 859)

## PROPOSALS COMPARED

Neither House nor Senate bills would alter the present method of authorizing military aid on an annual basis; a continuing authorization, as requested by the President, would strip the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees of their power annually to review and redirect a program about which both groups have expressed serious misgivings. But the Senate Committee approved an amendment that would require military aid funds to be budgeted "so as to come into direct competition for financial support" with other Defense Department funds -- essentially the same objective sought by the Draper Committee in recommending incorporation of the military aid program in the defense budget.

Concern over the total foreign policy implications of military aid programs is found in all three reports. A strengthening of State Department authority over the policy aspects of military aid -- urged by the Draper Committee -- would be provided by both Senate and House bills. But the Congressional interest in this matter stems primarily from a belief that military aid, in a number of countries, has detracted from economic development, to the detriment of long-range U.S. interests. The Draper Committee, on the other hand, appears to be concerned chiefly with removal of the "contentious" working relations between the State and Defense Departments. In the policy area, the Draper Committee said, the Secretary of State "should be free to propose military assistance primarily for foreign policy reasons." Grants of military aid for non-military reasons, as to certain areas of Latin America, are precisely the cause of much of the disgruntlement expressed by both Senate and House Committees over the military aid program.

(For Capitol Briefs, see page 912)

## HAWAII PRIMARY RESULTS

Hawaii voters June 27 approved three referenda on the acceptance of statehood by margins of about 17-1. (For background, Weekly Report p. 831)

Incomplete, unofficial returns on the first of the three related referenda showed 133,525 for accepting statehood and 7,921 against.

Contests in the Democratic primary went according to form in every race except that for Senate Term A, in which Territorial Sen. Frank F. Fasi (D) upset Territorial Sen. William H. Heen (D). Fasi, 38, emphasized his age difference with Heen, who is 76.

Incomplete and unofficial returns on the Democratic contests and the vote received by the unopposed Republican candidates:

- GOVERNOR -- John A. Burns (D), Delegate to the House, defeated Edward J. Hitchcock (D), 68,671 to 7,795. Gov. William F. Quinn (R), serving by appointment, received 49,190 votes.

- SENATE TERM A -- Fasi defeated Heen for the Democratic nomination, 44,547 to 31,001. Hiram L. Fong (R) received 42,174 votes.

- SENATE TERM B -- Oren E. Long (D) received 61,867 votes; figures for his two-little known opponents were not available. Wilfred C. Tsukiyama (R) had 39,811 votes.

- REPRESENTATIVE -- Territorial Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D) defeated Territorial Sen. Patsy Takemoto Mink (D), 50,416 to 21,689, for the Democratic nomination. Two other Democrats received a scattering of votes. Charles H. Silva (R) received 38,342 votes.

The list of candidates in the July 28 general election:

	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
<u>Governor</u>	John A. Burns	William F. Quinn
<u>Senate Term A</u>	Frank F. Fasi	Hiram L. Fong
<u>Senate Term B</u>	Oren E. Long	Wilfred C. Tsukiyama
<u>Representative</u>	Daniel K. Inouye	Charles H. Silva

## GOV. LONG

The developments in the case of Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long (D) (Weekly Report p. 875)

June 25 -- From his room in a Louisiana state mental hospital, Long filed a court suit seeking legal separation from his wife, who had signed his commitment papers. Mrs. Long was reported to have left the state.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), the Governor's nephew, said "it is neither my right nor my responsibility to do anything more about this situation." He had participated in family conferences preceding Long's commitment to a Galveston, Texas, hospital.

June 26 -- The state hospital board, summoned into session by Long, fired the state director of hospitals

and the director of the hospital where Long had been held and replaced them with other officials.

Dr. J.H. McLendon, the newly-named hospital director, then granted Long his unconditional release. Long went to the courtroom of Judge Robert D. Jones, who had been scheduled to hear a lawsuit aimed at obtaining Long's release. The judge agreed to dismiss the suit, in view of the developments.

Later in the day, Long, resting at a motel in Covington, fired the superintendent of the state police and announced he would place himself under the care of three private physicians.

June 28 -- Long, resting on his farm, told a news conference he planned to divorce his wife, call a special session of the legislature and run again for Governor.

## FLORIDA, WISCONSIN PRIMARIES

Moves to change the provisions of the Florida and Wisconsin primaries failed last week.

- FLORIDA -- Gov. Leroy Collins (D) June 19 vetoed a bill to amend the Presidential primary law to permit the election of individual delegates, rather than choosing the delegation by slates, as was done in 1956. Collins' action means that Florida voters in 1960 will again choose among slates of delegates, which may or may not be pledged to specific candidates.

The vetoed bill was designed to improve the trading position of the Florida convention delegations. Collins, in his veto message, said he was sympathetic to that purpose, but felt the system of electing individual delegates had too many flaws in it.

- WISCONSIN -- A caucus of Democrats in the state assembly June 20 voted to oppose any change in the Presidential primary law before 1960. Several proposals to change the law, or abolish the primary, had been made. (Weekly Report p. 763)

## YOUNG REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT

Ned Cushing, a Downs, Kan., banker, June 20 was elected president of the Young Republican National Federation. Cushing's victory at the convention in Denver was described as a victory for California backers of Vice President Richard M. Nixon over New York supporters of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), who backed Samuel H. Young, of Chicago. Cushing defeated Young, 382 to 213.

## DEMOCRATIC FINANCES

The Democratic National Committee June 25 announced it had raised about one-third of the money needed to pay a 1956 campaign deficit of \$758,000.

The Committee's "750 Club" project, aimed at enrolling 750 members who would pledge \$1,000 each to pay off the debt, had obtained 299 members. California, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and the District of Columbia furnished the most members.

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 86-49

HR 4345 -- Repeal certain clauses of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 23, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported May 26, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-50

S 2094 (HR 7537) -- Authorize fiscal 1960 appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/2/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported June 11, 1959. Senate and House passed June 15, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-51

HR 318 -- Authorize revision of boundaries of Edison Laboratory National Monument, N.J. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-52

HR 1306 -- Provide for sale of Columbia Basin project lands to state of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 5, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 22, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-53

HR 1711 -- Compensate the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Co. for certain public works construction. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/7/59 -- House Judiciary reported April 29, 1959. House passed May 19, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported June 8, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-54

HR 2154 -- Authorize acquisition of additional property for the Independence National Historical Park. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/12/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-55

HR 3292 -- Authorize the Navy to furnish supplies and services to foreign vessels and aircraft. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 25, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported May 21, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-56

HR 5212 -- Revise minimum charge on pieces of mail of odd sizes and shapes. REES (R Kan.) -- 3/3/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 5, 1959. House passed May 18, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 26, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-57

HR 3366 -- Authorize extension of loans of naval vessels to Italy and Turkey. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported March 2, 1959. House passed March 20, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported May 21, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-58

HR 5728 -- Set aside Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Ore., for use of the Dalles Dam project. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/16/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-59

HR 5488 -- Revise boundaries of Wright Brothers National Memorial, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/10/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 16, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-60

HR 5915 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1960. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 3/20/59 -- House Appropriations reported March 20, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported June 5, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 15, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-61

HR 3454 -- Disclaim any U.S. Government interest in certain lands in Colorado. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/27/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1959. House passed May 18, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-62

HR 3496 -- Revise boundaries of Kings Mountain National Military Park, S.C. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/27/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 26, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-63

HR 5262 -- Revise boundaries of Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/4/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-64

HR 4692 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide for automatic adjudication and reference in certain cases. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 23, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported May 26, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-65

HR 7290 (S 1991) -- Provide for medals to commemorate 100th anniversary of settlement of Colorado, and establishment of U.S. Air Force Academy. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/20/59 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 28, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-66

HR 4748 -- Extend leasing provisions to certain Oregon lands. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/18/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-67

HR 3495 -- Direct the Secretary of Interior to administer certain acquired lands as reverted Oregon and California railroad grant lands. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/27/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 26, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 23, 1959.

## Public Law 86-68

S J Res 59 (H J Res 266) -- Request President to issue proclamation designating 1959 for observance of 350th anniversary of historic voyages of Hudson and Champlain. AIKEN (R Vt.) and others -- 2/26/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported May 26, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House passed June 15, 1959. President signed June 25, 1959.

## Public Law 86-69

HR 4245 -- Re taxation of income of life insurance companies. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/ 9/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 13, 1959. House passed Feb. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported May 14, 1959. Senate passed, amended, May 19, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 10, 1959. President signed June 25, 1959.

## Public Law 86-70

HR 7120 (S 1541) -- Alaska Omnibus Act. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/14/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 3, 1959. House agreed, with amendment, to Senate amendment June 11, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendment June 12, 1959. President signed June 25, 1959.

## Public Law 86-71

HR 6914 (S 1818) -- Donate land to Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation, Ore. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/6/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. President signed June 25, 1959.

# BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AGRICULTURE</li> <li>2. APPROPRIATIONS</li> <li>3. EDUCATION &amp; WELFARE               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education &amp; Housing</li> <li>Health &amp; Welfare</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. FOREIGN POLICY               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immigration</li> <li>International Affairs</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. LABOR</li> <li>6. MILITARY &amp; VETERANS               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armed Services &amp; Defense</li> <li>Veterans</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. MISC. &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Astronautics &amp; Atomic Energy</li> <li>Commemorative</li> <li>Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights</li> <li>Government Operations</li> <li>Indians, D.C., Territories</li> <li>Judicial Procedures</li> <li>Lands, Public Works, Resources</li> <li>Post Office &amp; Civil Service</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. TAXES &amp; ECONOMIC POLICY               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business &amp; Commerce</li> <li>Taxes &amp; Tariffs</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

## 1. Agriculture

### SENATE

- S 2278 -- Amend section 101 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949 and act of July 28, 1945, to stabilize and protect level of support for tobacco. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 6/25/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 112 -- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a poultry diversion program. McCARTHY (D Minn.) (Humphrey (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Talmadge (D Ga.) -- 6/24/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

### HOUSE

- HR 7889 -- Require marketing quotas for rice when total supply exceeds normal supply. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 6/22/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7983 -- Amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, by extending the authorities of titles I and II, strengthening the program of disposals through barter, and for other purposes. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/26/59 -- Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

### HOUSE

- HR 7978 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/26/59 -- Appropriations.
- H J Res 439 -- Make temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/26/59 -- Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

### EDUCATION & HOUSING

### HOUSE

- HR 7958 -- Authorize appropriations for the operation of public schools in the several states which would otherwise be closed by state action intended to prevent compliance with certain orders of courts of the United States. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/24/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7994 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide that payments made under title III of that act may not be used to acquire equipment manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/59 -- Education and Labor.

### HEALTH & WELFARE

### SENATE

- S 2219 -- Authorize appropriations for construction of facilities for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, to increase the authorization of appropriations for support thereof. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/22/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2220 -- Strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions relating to retirement, appointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters, and for other purposes. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/22/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through June 26, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,281	8,002
Joint Resolutions	112	441
Concurrent Resolutions	54	237
Simple Resolutions	140	308
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>8,988</b>

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 2212 - 2281 HR 7881 - 7995
Resolutions	S J Res 111 - 112 S Con Res 50 - 54 S Res 135 - 140 H J Res 434 - 441 H Con Res 207 - 237 H Res 305 - 308

- S 2225 -- Amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits. CASE (R N.J.) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.
- S 2226 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide extra credit for postponed retirement. CASE (R N.J.) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.
- S 2227 -- Amend section 203 of the Social Security Act so as to prevent loss of income by beneficiaries because of deductions from benefits on account of the charging of earnings. CASE (R N.J.) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.

### HOUSE

- HR 7908 -- Provide that income derived from rental of living accommodations, where owner of property provides services in connection with such rental, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7952 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to effectuate recommendations made by Advisory Council on Social Security Financing with respect to investment of Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and Federal disability insurance trust fund. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7984 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act to provide that, without an increase of Federal participating funds, a state plan for aid to the blind may utilize a more liberal needs test than that presently specified in such title. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 434 -- Provide for special research inquiry into causes of chronic unemployment in economically depressed areas, and for other purposes. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/23/59 -- Government Operations.
- H J Res 437 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal committee on employment of older workers in order to preserve for such workers opportunities for Federal employment without discrimination because of age. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION

### NO INTRODUCTIONS

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SENATE

- S 2231 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by United States in Inter-American Children's Institute, formerly known as the American International Institute for Protection of Childhood, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 2232 -- Repeal section 12 of act of June 23, 1884, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen, and repeal the provision of the act of June 4, 1920, authorizing the free issuance of passports to seamen. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 2233 -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 52 -- Favor a general conference to review the United Nations Charter. CLARK (D Pa.), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Gruening (D Alaska), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 138 -- Favor appointment of career diplomats as ambassadors and ministers to head U. S. missions in foreign countries. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/24/59 -- Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE

HR 7967 -- Amend the act of July 5, 1946, to prohibit sale in the United States of articles of foreign manufacture bearing certain trademarks, and for other purposes. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 6/24/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 440 -- Provide for a commission to make available information as to basic differences between the theories and practices of the American way of life and the theories and practices of atheistic communism. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/26/59 -- Education and Labor.

H Con Res 207 -- Endorse the American diplomatic position at Geneva talks and affirm principles governing U. S. efforts to reduce international tension in Europe. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/22/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 208 -- Express the sense of Congress in regard to United Nations Charter revision. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 209 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 210 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 211 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 212 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 213 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. CARTER (D Iowa) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 214 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 215 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 216 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 217 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 218 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. MEYER (D Va.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 219 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 220 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 221 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 222 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 223 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 224 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 225 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to official recognition by the United States of the centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 6/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 226 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/23/59.

H Con Res 227 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/24/59.

H Con Res 228 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/24/59.

H Con Res 233 -- Similar to H Con Res 225. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 6/26/59.

H Con Res 235 -- Similar to H Con Res 225. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 6/26/59.

H Con Res 236 -- Similar to H Con Res 225. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/26/59.

H Con Res 237 -- Similar to H Con Res 208. MONTOYA (D N. M.) -- 6/26/59.

## 5. Labor

## HOUSE

HR 7916 -- Limit and prevent certain concerted activities by labor organizations which interfere with or obstruct or impede the free production of goods for commerce or the free flow thereof in commerce, and for other purposes. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 7918 -- Similar to HR 7916. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/23/59.

HR 7944 -- Provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment, and for other purposes. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 6/24/59 -- Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

## ARMED SERVICES &amp; DEFENSE

## SENATE

S 2228 -- Amend titles 10 and 18 of the United States Code with respect to activities by retired or former officers of the Armed Forces in connection with sales to the Government and proceedings, contracts, claims, controversies or other matters relating to activities of the department in which they have served. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 6/23/59 -- Armed Services.

## HOUSE

HR 7890 -- Amend section 204 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to payment of flight pay. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/22/59 -- Armed Services.

HR 7921 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the state of Arizona for National Guard purposes. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/23/59 -- Armed Services.

HR 7926 -- Provide for computation of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 6/23/59 -- Armed Services.

HR 7943 -- Authorize the Coast Guard to accept, operate and maintain a certain defense housing facility at Yorktown, Va., and for other purposes. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 6/24/59 -- Armed Services.

HR 7969 -- Amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to accept awards, fellowships, or grants. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/24/59 -- Armed Services.

HR 7980 -- Provide for the disposition of the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 6/26/59 -- Armed Services.

H J Res 441 -- Relative to disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/26/59 -- Armed Services.

## VETERANS

## SENATE

S 2235 -- Provide benefits established by the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to persons who graduated from Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps training in 1954 and served on active duty for training in the Air National Guard before February 1, 1955. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

HR 7903 -- Amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for 2 years. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 6/23/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 7910 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities." RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/23/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 7945 -- Amend section 314 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that an aid and attendance allowance shall be paid to certain seriously disabled veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 7965 -- Amend section 612 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize outpatient treatment incident to authorized hospital care for certain veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/24/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 7966 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of needed services of optometrists to veterans having service-connected eye conditions. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

## ASTRONAUTICS &amp; ATOMIC ENERGY

## HOUSE

HR 7981 -- Amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for an immediate study of the need for, the proper composition of, and the most efficient means of obtaining a continuous up-to-date national record of scientific and technical personnel throughout the United States. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/26/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 7982 -- Amend Public Law 85-880, and for other purposes. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/26/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

## COMMEMORATIVE

## SENATE

S J Res 111 -- Designate week following July 4 "Captive Nations Week." DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 6/22/59 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 54 -- Honor Arthur Fiedler on the 30th anniversary of his association as conductor with the Boston Pops Orchestra. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 6/25/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

H J Res 435 -- Provide for the designation of the week following the 4th of July as "Captive Nations Week." BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/23/59 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 232 -- Re Arthur Fiedler -- 30th anniversary as conductor of Boston Pops Concerts. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 6/26/59 -- Agreed.

H Res 305 -- Provide that the House of Representatives extends its greeting and felicitations to the people of Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the occasion of their celebration of Dixie Days, June 26, 27, and 28, 1959, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the composition of "Dixie," and in honor of its composer, Daniel Decatur Emmett. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 6/23/59 -- Agreed.

H Res 308 -- Re twenty-fifth anniversary of Federal Credit Union. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/26/59 -- Agreed.

## CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

## SENATE

S Con Res 51 -- Enroll S 57, the Housing Act of 1959, with certain corrections. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/22/59 -- Agreed.

S Con Res 53 -- Print additional copies of hearings on "Fallout from Nuclear Weapons Testing." ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 6/25/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 135 -- Authorize the appointment of a special committee to attend the flag-raising ceremonies at Juneau, Alaska, on July 4, 1959. GRUENING (D Alaska) -- 6/22/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 136 -- Provide for research on oceanography and report of committee on oceanography. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/22/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## Bills - 4

- S Res 137 -- Provide for the authorization of additional expenditures which can be made by the Committee on Appropriations -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.  
S Res 139 -- Provide for reporting by the Senate of detailed information on its payrolls. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 6/24/59 -- Calendar.

## HOUSE

- HR 7894 -- Implement the Constitution by amending title 4 of the United States Code. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/59 -- Judiciary.  
HR 7953 -- Amend the act of January 12, 1895, to regulate and restrict the printing of certain extraneous matter in the Congressional Record, and limit the number of insertions of extraneous matter in the appendix of the Congressional Record. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 6/24/59 -- House Administration.  
HR 7957 -- Provide for the establishment of a Federal Voter Registration Commission to provide, in certain instances, for the registration of citizens of the United States for the purpose of voting in Federal and state elections, and for other purposes. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/24/59 -- House Administration.  
H J Res 436 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. SCHWENDEL (R Iowa) -- 6/23/59 -- Judiciary.  
H Con Res 229 -- Accept the statute of Esther Morris for placement in Statuary Hall. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/24/59 -- House Administration.  
H Con Res 230 -- Place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Esther Morris. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/24/59 -- House Administration.  
H Con Res 231 -- Print proceedings of the presentation and acceptance of the statue of Esther Morris for placement in Statuary Hall. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/24/59 -- House Administration.  
H Con Res 234 -- Print additional copies of the hearing entitled "Organization and Management of Missile Programs." HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/26/59 -- House Administration.  
H Res 306 -- Provide that Charles E. Goodell Jr., of New York be elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on House Administration. POFF (R Va.), Halleck (R Ind.) -- 6/23/59 -- Agreed.  
H Res 307 -- Amend rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives so as to discontinue printing identical House bills and resolutions. JONES (D Mo.) -- 6/24/59 -- Rules.

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

### SENATE

- S 2244 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes by making available to them surplus personal property. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Keating (R N.Y.), Bible (D Nev.), Anderson (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59 -- Government Operations.  
S 2270 -- Improve the administration of transfers of certain real property for wildlife or other purposes by repealing the act of May 19, 1948, and incorporating the essential provisions thereof in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. GRUENING (D Alaska) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Government Operations.  
S Con Res 50 -- Instruct the Federal Reserve System to assist the Treasury Department in management of the public debt. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.

### HOUSE

- HR 7882 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. BURDICK (D N.D.) (by request) -- 6/22/59 -- Government Operations.  
HR 7884 -- Amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 6/22/59 -- Ways and Means.  
HR 7892 -- Facilitate the discovery and recovery by the States of unclaimed personal property in the custody of Federal agencies, and for other purposes. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Government Operations.  
HR 7904 -- Provide that surplus personal property of the United States may be donated to the states for the promotion of fish and wildlife management activities, and for other purposes. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/23/59 -- Government Operations.  
HR 7905 -- Amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the donation of surplus property to orphanages. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/23/59 -- Government Operations.  
HR 7912 -- Amend the act providing aid for the states in wildlife restoration projects with respect to the apportionment of such aid. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 6/23/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.  
HR 7923 -- Eliminate the fixed limit of authorization for expenditures of the Commission of Fine Arts. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/23/59 -- House Administration.  
HR 7954 -- Establish a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 6/24/59 -- Government Operations.  
HR 7964 -- Facilitate management of the public debt, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be without recognition of gain or loss for income tax purposes, and for other purposes. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.

## INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

### SENATE

- S 2216 -- Provide that hereafter no individual of less than one-quarter degree of Indian blood shall be entitled to any rights, privileges, or benefits granted to Indians by any treaty, agreement, Executive order, or act of Congress, and for other purposes. CASE (R S.D.) -- 6/22/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
S 2222 -- Amend the provisions of law authorizing Federal assistance for construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.  
S 2236 -- Promote the economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust the heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments, and for other purposes. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
S 2268 -- Declare that the United States holds title to certain land in trust for the White Mountain Apache Tribe, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
S 2273 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1863, as amended. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 6/25/59 -- District of Columbia.

### HOUSE

- HR 7902 -- Amend the provisions of law authorizing Federal assistance for construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
HR 7907 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1863, as amended. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/23/59 -- District of Columbia.  
HR 7956 -- Quiet title to certain lands within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho, and for other purposes. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/24/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
HR 7989 -- Provide for the adoption in the Nation's Capital of the practice common to many other cities in the United States with regard to cultural activities by depositing in a special fund one mill out of each dollar of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia to be used for such programs, to advance the National Cultural Center and its educational and recreational programs, to provide financial assistance to the nonprofit art programs of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, by amending the act of April 29, 1942. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/26/59 -- District of Columbia.  
HR 7990 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the Citizen Band of Patawatomi Indians of Oklahoma. STEED (D Okla.) -- 6/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

### SENATE

- S 2269 -- Incorporate the U.S. Civil Defense Council. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 6/24/59 -- Judiciary.

### HOUSE

- HR 7979 -- Waive section 142, of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma holding court at Durant, Okla. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 6/26/59 -- Judiciary.

## LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

### SENATE

- S 2223 -- Provide for the preliminary investigation and study leading to the establishment of a Lewis and Clark National Tourway along the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/22/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
S 2230 -- Amend the National Culture Center Act. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/23/59 -- Public Works.  
S 2239 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain lands to the State of Kentucky for wildlife conservation or recreational purposes. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 6/23/59 -- Government Operations.  
S 2240 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Anderson (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Engle (D Calif.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chavez (D N.M.), Gruening (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska), Carroll (D Colo.), Allott (R Colo.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 6/23/59 -- Public Works.  
S 2242 -- Provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during the entire year. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/24/59 -- Public Works.  
S 2248 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to the importation and exportation of natural gas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 2249 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to give the Federal Power Commission authority to order natural gas companies to increase rates where necessary to correct undue discrimination. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2250 -- Amend section 4 of the Natural Gas Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2251 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to give the Federal Power Commission authority to suspend changes in rate schedules covering sales for resale for industrial use only. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2252 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to confer upon the Federal Power Commission authority to exercise control over the allocation of the available supply of natural gas moving in interstate commerce during periods of shortage or when required for national defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2253 -- Amend section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act, and for other purposes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2254 -- Amend section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act, and for other purposes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2255 -- Amend section 7(f) of the Natural Gas Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2256 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural gas companies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2257 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to the interconnection of facilities for the transportation of natural gas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2258 -- Amend section 12 of the Natural Gas Act with respect to the issuance of securities. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2259 -- Amend section 14 of the Natural Gas Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2260 -- Amend section 15 of the Natural Gas Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2261 -- Establish certain provisions with respect to the terms of office of the members of the Federal Power Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2262 -- Amend section 10 of the Federal Power Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2263 -- Authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2264 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to prohibit abandonment of facilities and service without the consent of the Federal Power Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2265 -- Amend section 205 of the Federal Power Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2266 -- Amend the Federal Power Act with respect to intervention in Federal Power Commission proceedings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2280 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/25/59 -- Calendar.

## HOUSE

- HR 7888 -- Designate the new lock on the St. Marys River at Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., as the John A. Blatnik lock. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7891 -- Amend the act providing for a program to investigate and eradicate the predatory dogfish sharks of the Pacific coast in order to expand such a program. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/22/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7919 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/23/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7920 -- Provide for national cemeteries in the State of Arizona. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7941 -- Amend the act of February 20, 1931, as amended, with respect to a rail transit crossing across the bay of San Francisco. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7948 -- Declare non-navigable a part of the west arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River situated in the city of Chicago in the state of Illinois, as hereinafter described. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/24/59 -- Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7949 -- Similar to HR 7941. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7951 -- Similar to HR 7941. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7955 -- Amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, with respect to the acquisition by the United States of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. OSTERTAG (R N. Y.) -- 6/24/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7970 -- Similar to HR 7941. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7987 -- Authorize the issuance of prospecting permits for phosphate in lands belonging to the United States. KING (D Utah) -- 6/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7988 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Broad Creek River from the Nanticoke River to Laurel, Del., for navigation. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/26/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 7992 -- Authorize the erection of a plaque in honor of the late Honorable Sam D. McReynolds on or near the site of the Chickamauga Dam. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 6/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7995 -- Similar to HR 7941. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 6/26/59.
- H J Res 438 -- Express the sense of the Congress with respect to a sound national minerals policy, and direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain action in furtherance of such policy. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## POST OFFICE &amp; CIVIL SERVICE

## HOUSE

- HR 7881 -- Amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to eliminate the requirement of apportionment of appointments to the competitive civil service. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/22/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7913 -- Require that merchandise transmitted in the mails by business associations in the course of mail order transactions bear return addresses. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 6/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7922 -- Include certain service performed for Members of the House of Representatives as annuitant service under the Civil Service Retirement Act. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 6/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7946 -- Amend the act of July 27, 1956, with respect to the detention of mail for temporary periods in the public interest, and for other purposes. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS &amp; COMMERCE

## HOUSE

- HR 7883 -- Authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered tanker for operation by the U. S. Maritime Administration, and for other purposes. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/22/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7909 -- Provide for equal treatment for the state of Alaska as for other states of the Union with respect to the allotment of funds under the Federal Airport Act, and for other purposes. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7925 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national freight car supply. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 6/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7937 -- Similar to HR 7925. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7960 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in the business of a motor carrier and upon the issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein, so that all modes of transportation may have equal opportunity. ROGERS (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7961 -- Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in the business of an air carrier and upon the issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein, so that all modes of transportation may have equal opportunity. ROGERS (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7962 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in the business of a water carrier and upon the issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of or an interest in another so engaged so that all modes of transportation may have equal opportunity. ROGERS (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7985 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to facilities for candidates for public office. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 2213 -- Limit the power of the states to impose income taxes on income derived exclusively from the conduct of interstate commerce. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.
- S 2215 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to court determinations of support for purposes of establishing dependency. McGEE (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 6/22/59 -- Finance.
- S 2241 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide funds for educational purposes by providing increased incentives for private giving through the allowance of a tax credit for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 6/24/59 -- Finance.
- S 2274 -- Amend section 170(b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain charitable contributions to libraries. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/25/59 -- Finance.
- S 2281 -- Prescribe limitations on the power of the states to impose income taxes on business entities engaged in interstate commerce. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/25/59 -- Finance.

- HR 7885 -- Relative to income tax treatment of non-refundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7886 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the circumstances under which articles may be imported temporarily under bond for exportation and under which drawback may be allowed upon re-exportation of articles. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7887 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce the duty on the importation of paprika. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 6/22/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7893 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that patronage refunds of nonexempt cooperatives made on or before the 15th day of the 9th month following the close of a taxable year shall be considered as made on the last day of such taxable year. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/22/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7906 -- Similar to HR 7885. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 6/23/59.
- HR 7911 -- Similar to HR 7885. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 6/23/59.
- HR 7914 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7915 -- Similar to HR 7914. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/23/59.
- HR 7917 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. DIXON (R Utah) -- 6/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7924 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross estate for the value of property passing to children. UTT (R Calif.) -- 6/23/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 7927 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 6/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7938 -- Relative to tax on certain transportation of coal to the Tennessee Valley Authority. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7939 -- Provide a temporary increase in the tax on gasoline and special fuels to provide additional revenue for the highway trust fund. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7940 -- Similar to HR 7885. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7942 -- Repeal the tax on transportation of persons. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7947 -- Similar to HR 7885. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7950 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize taxation among financial institutions, and for other purposes. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7959 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes. RIEHLMAN (R N. Y.) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7963 -- Provide a temporary 1-1/2-cent increase in the tax on gasoline and the tax on diesel fuel and special motor fuels used in highway vehicles. SCHERER (R Ohio) (by request) -- 6/24/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7968 -- Similar to HR 7885. UTT (R Calif.) -- 6/24/59.
- HR 7986 -- Similar to HR 7938. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/26/59.
- HR 7991 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a charitable bequest or other transfer shall be allowed as a deduction for estate tax purposes even though it is conditional, if the condition is met within the time prescribed for filing the return. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7993 -- Repeal the excise tax on communications. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 6/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

## Capitol Briefs

### STEEL NEGOTIATIONS

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO), June 27 agreed to extend for two weeks existing contracts with the steel industry which were due to terminate June 30. McDonald, in a telegram to President Eisenhower, said the two-week period would "provide ample time to conclude new collective bargaining agreements in good-faith negotiations." Made against a background of deadlocked contract negotiations which would have precipitated a production shutdown beginning July 1, the two-week extension was in effect an acceptance of a suggestion of President Eisenhower in a June 27 letter to McDonald that both parties in the dispute "continue to bargain without interruption of production until all of the terms and conditions of a new contract are agreed upon." The President's letter was in reply to a letter from McDonald June 25 in which he informed the President the negotiations were deadlocked, production was scheduled to shut down July 1, and requested creation of a fact-finding board to "help facilitate collective bargaining." President Eisenhower, however, said he believed creation of the board would not under present circumstances be "in the national interest." (For text of President's letter, see p. 917)

### VOTING RIGHTS CASE

The Justice Department June 29 filed suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to stop large-scale removals of Negroes from the voting list of Washington Parish (County), La.

Named as defendants were the parish registrar, the parish White Citizens Council and four council officers. The suit charged that some 1,281 Negroes had been removed from the parish voting list as a result of challenges filed by citizens council members. It said the challenges were part of a statewide program.

The suit was the third filed under the 1957 law. The first, filed against Terrell County, Ga., registrars, was

dismissed in a Federal district court April 16 on the grounds a key section of the act was unconstitutional. (Weekly Report p. 569)

The Supreme Court June 29 agreed to hear arguments on the Government's appeal from that decision during its 1959 fall term.

The second suit, filed against the state of Alabama and Macon County registrars, was dismissed March 6 on the ground the registrars had resigned and the act did not authorize suits against states. The dismissal was sustained in a circuit court of appeals June 16. (Weekly Report p. 867)

### SEAWAY DEDICATION

President Eisenhower and Britain's Queen Elizabeth II June 26, in a joint ceremony of dedication at St. Lambert Lock near Montreal, Canada, officially opened the St. Lawrence Seaway. The President, who in 1954 signed the legislation providing for U.S. participation with Canada in constructing the seaway, called the project a technical and commercial triumph. He added, however, that it was "above all, a magnificent symbol to the entire world of the achievements possible to democratic nations peacefully working together for the common good." The seaway opened the Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean traffic and provided for a continuous waterway extending over 2,000 miles inland. (1954 Almanac p. 490; for partial text of President's speech, see p. 918)

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in additional dedication ceremonies June 27 at Massena, N.Y., also joined with the British monarch in formally dedicating the St. Lawrence hydroelectric power project.

### STRAUSS RESIGNATION

Lewis L. Strauss June 30 formally resigned as Secretary of Commerce. The Senate June 19 had voted 46-49 against confirming Strauss for the post. In a letter to Strauss made public June 30, President Eisenhower said he was convinced "the charges leveled against you were totally unjustified." The White House said that pending selection of a successor to Strauss, Under Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller would be acting Secretary. (Weekly Report p. 819, 916)

(For Around the Capitol, see page 904)



# Presidential Report

## THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JULY 1 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's July 1 press conference, the 61st of this second term, held two weeks after the 60th (Weekly Report p. 837).

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. We will start the questions.

### 43 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, we are well aware, sir, of your disinclination to discuss personalities; but we wondered if you would make an exception today, this being the day it is, we wonder if you would give us your formula for 43 years of successful marriage. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No, I haven't any formula. I can just say it's been a very happy experience and I, speaking from my, the advantage of my years, I would say this: that a successful marriage, I think, gets happier as the years go by. That's about all.

### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, do you see any solution to the quarrel between Congress and the Executive Branch of the Government over the question of freedom of information?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know exactly what you are advertising to when you say freedom of information. This question, from the time of Washington, has been a live one. When the Executive determines that something is to the -- will damage the security of the United States or its vital interests, then it withholds information that possibly could be put out. But, I don't know of any specific thing which you are talking about at this moment.

Q. Mr. President if I could just spell it out briefly: Congress seems perturbed over various instances where they feel that the Executive Branch has misused the claim of Executive privilege and denied them information which they feel they should have. For instance, there are evaluation reports made by the ICA on certain countries which have received mutual security -- Formosa, Laos, Brazil, Guatemala, a whole string of them, and Congress has raised the point where they are going to try to pass a law which would compel ICA to turn that information over to them.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are certain things, particularly in the security field that, if you reveal, are very obviously damaging the United States and I think anyone of good sense will see that. And you simply must take measures to see that those things are not revealed. For example, suppose you have a method of getting information. Now, that particular information can be obtained only in one way. Therefore you reveal it. Instantly, you can topple an entire system of getting information. So, there are all sorts of things that simply cannot be revealed. And, now, this has been -- there is nothing new about this. The Executive, and there seems to be a sort of a congenital built-in mutual opposition that I don't know why it occurs. I don't particularly feel it personally, but I know it's there and at times it comes to my attention in one form or another. But, I am using my own conscience on the matter and when such things as these come to me for decision, I shall continue to do so.

### MESSAGE ON FISCAL PROBLEMS

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Now that the new fiscal year is upon us, do you have any plans for a special message to the people regarding the fiscal problems?

THE PRESIDENT: Not for the moment, not for the moment; no.

### U.S., BRITISH SUMMIT VIEWS

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, in view of some recent statements by British statesmen indicating that they feel that a summit conference may already be justified by the Geneva talks, I wonder if you could reconcile the apparent differences between ourselves and the British.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you say the differences between ourselves and the British. There are just as many opinions in Britain as there probably are in our country about the wisdom of many of the procedures contemplated in this field of negotiation. Now, we have always taken the attitude here that there was no use to convene, or to go to a summit meeting, unless there was some grounds discovered or prepared by the legitimate diplomatic agencies of governments which make such a -- give some kind of promise to this summit meeting. Now, this was the opinion and conviction of the Foreign Ministers as they came back from Geneva, when they asked -- when they arranged the recess, and I think it still is.

### AMERICAN ART IN MOSCOW

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald: Mr. President, the House Un-American Activities opened a hearing this morning on the type of art that we are sending to the American Exhibit in Moscow. More than half the artists have some record of Communist affiliation, with the movement. Would you -- one of them, one picture, for instance, depicts an American general in the most unflattering way, and the artist has said that generals of the armies are a continuation of the class struggle. Would you review our presentation there to make sure that it truly represents Americans to the Russians?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I will say this: This is exactly the way the thing is done: The authorization for this fair, which is a very huge affair -- and this furor about the art is really a relatively minor sector, as those of you who have been up to the Russian place -- my goodness, there is -- the art is down in two fairly small rooms and the exhibition is all over two floors. Now, in the same way, in our place, the artistic representation is only a minor part of this business. But no one in the Government has a single thing to do with it except Mr. Allen, as the official responsible for this kind of thing, appointed a committee. Now, who he got to advise him on appointing the committee I don't know, but this committee was made of curators of art museums, and I believe one of them was a president, and I believe another one was an artist, and so on. And they did make this rule -- now this, I don't know why they told me after the event, because naturally there were details of which I know nothing -- the detail is that there would be no art, no piece of art or painting that went over to Moscow except those produced since 1918, since the First World War.

Now this one of which you speak was produced in 1946. It looks like a lampoon more than art, as far as I am concerned. But I am not going, I assure you, I am not going to be the censor myself for the art that has already gone there. Now I think I might have something to say if we have another exhibition anywhere, to the responsible officials of the methods they produce, or get the juries and possibly there ought to be one or two people that, like most of us here, say we are not too certain exactly what art is but we know what we like, and what America likes -- what America likes is after all some of the things that ought to be shown.

Now there is one or two artists, for example I think one of the artists in the classical sense like Andrew Wyeth. Now there is a, his picture I believe it was -- it was a woman, I believe, just a bust of a mother. I have seen -- I have had photographs taken of all of these because of this quarrel, or secured them from another source, and I have nothing to say about them because I am not an artist, but I am describing to you what happened and why I am not now going to be any censor or make myself at this moment.

Unfortunately, and it seems strange all of the editorial opinion I have seen on this is defending the Committee very strenuously, and so I don't know what's right.

### BALANCED BUDGET

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, in January, when you called for a balanced budget, there was

a good deal of skepticism. Now, thanks to the business upturn, it looks as if the Treasury will get more revenue than has been expected, and Senator Lyndon Johnson and others, answering Charlie Halleck's crack about budget-busters, say that Congress is going to appropriate less money than you have asked for. In view of these things Mr. President, do you look for a balanced budget and possibly a surplus in fiscal '60?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know I am earnestly working for that, and not only the balanced budget that I have said before, that should be our balance, that should be our minimum objective -- we should be starting to pay something on our debt. And you can see that the sentiment of Congress is that we should, because they do not make the permanent debt \$295 billion, they make it \$285 billion and \$10 billion temporary, which means you have got to get back by June 30th, back again on the balance. And I think we, I don't know what's going to happen in that field but it does show that Congress itself expects us to get in the business of paying off some of these great obligations, and I think we should. So, my expectation is that we are going to do just that, because I will be delighted when Congress can find proper ways to cut any of my particular recommendations, as far as their money is concerned, but I'll say this: Merely because they are cut in one place doesn't mean that I haven't got a big concern about any increase anywhere else.

#### NIXON BUILD-UP

Q. KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, speaking of that exhibit in Russia, some people have the idea that you are sending Vice President Nixon over there to build him up as a Presidential candidate for 1960 over Governor Rockefeller. Would you comment?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I suppose there is nothing that you can do in the last eighteen months of any President's term that touches on any individual where there won't be some interpretation that he is trying to be political about it. Mr. Nixon just happens to be the Vice President of the United States, which I think entitles him to, or I mean, which makes him a logical choice for someone to go over in high position and open our exposition. Actually he has asked my brother to go, and I don't think anyone accuses my brother of having political ambitions, and there are two or three others in the party. And I see, I believe -- then I believe there is another plane load of newspaper people and so on.

But in any event, if they can find any political effect out of such a choice, why, I don't know how they find it.

#### AIR CONDITIONING

Q. RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, why is it that we are able to build submarines that will go under the North Pole and we can build -- we can send mice and apes into orbit, but we can't find anybody who can air-condition this room? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you know -- (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: -- I'll tell you frankly, I think you people can make yourselves one pressure group that I'd have great sympathy with.

#### DEFENSE SPENDING

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, last night former Secretary of State Acheson in a speech charged your Administration's military spending policies are endangering the security of the country, and he called for an additional \$7.5 billion in annual defense expenditures, not necessarily deficit, for four or five years, boosting ground forces and an immediate crash effort to bridge the missile gap. Now, you may not want to comment, under your policy, on that speech, but would you say how much you think defense is going to be an issue in the 1960 political campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think if defense is an issue, it will at least show this: In the last six and one-half years, it has been able to keep anybody else from attacking us.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### NIXON'S COMPANIONS

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Getting back to Vice President Nixon's visit to Moscow, at the same time there were -- that your brother's visit was announced, there were some newspaper stories and some interpretations that sending your

### Conference in Brief

Highlights of the President's press conference:

- SPENDING -- The President wanted not only a balanced budget in fiscal 1960, but also a surplus to reduce the national debt. He said inflation would be a major issue in the 1960 Presidential election. He would be delighted if Congressional Democrats found ways to cut spending.
- 1960 ELECTION -- The President would keep hands off in the contest for the 1960 Presidential nomination.
- SUMMIT MEETING -- Mr. Eisenhower could not agree with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko that the Geneva foreign ministers' talks had produced any developments so far that justified a summit meeting.
- SOUTH AMERICA -- It was up to the Organization of American States to take whatever steps might be needed to preserve peace in the Caribbean area; the U.S. had no intention to take the initiative singlehandedly and be accused of dollar imperialism.
- INDUSTRIAL SECURITY RULING -- The President could not yet comment on the Supreme Court's *Greene* Case decision striking down the industrial security program; Government lawyers were studying the decision. (See p. 904)
- MILITARY ASSISTANCE -- The \$1.6 billion for military assistance in the Mutual Security Program request for fiscal 1960 was the minimum necessary for free world security. (See p. 924)

brother along was an attempt to minimize or knock down the significance, political significance, of the Vice President's trip, and just now you said that the Vice President had asked your brother to come along.

THE PRESIDENT: That's correct.

Q. I wonder if you can tell us how it all came about.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, because he just asked my brother to go along and they both asked me whether I thought it would be a good idea, and I said sure. Period.

#### KOSLOV

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: What sort of an impression did you get of Mr. Koslov and his place in the Russian scheme of things from your visit to New York?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course in most of the personal visits with representatives of the Soviet Government, you find that you have had a rather pleasant personal experience. They are outgoing, they apparently like to have fun, they appreciate a joke, they see humor in a number of things and so, by this standard, and I mean in this, you might say in this habit you might say, I found a man that was very friendly and frankly I enjoyed the visit I had with him. It was entirely personal, it was not political. But, we were -- he showed me with a great deal of interest and I think justifiable pride the -- many items they had to show in their exhibition, and I think it will attract the eye and interest of anybody.

So, I would say that, and I am looking forward to my visit with him this morning, I think it's at 11:15, and unquestionably I don't know what we are going to talk about, it's a meeting without agenda, but whatever we talk about I am sure it will be a little bit more serious than that one.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: This one.

#### INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Q. J.F. TER HORST, Detroit News: Sir, this week the Supreme Court ruled out of bounds the Nation's industrial security clearance program on the grounds that neither Congress nor the Executive Branch had authorized it. I wonder sir, if you could tell us whether you feel the continuation of this program is vital to the country, and also whether you would prefer to have Congress initiate the authorization or whether you will do so?

THE PRESIDENT: As quickly as that decision was handed down, our people were directed to begin a study of it, because it is one of those things, because they made it on these sole grounds

that proper -- that authority had not been delegated, I don't know whether they -- what the further decisions would be made if we did so delegate it or did attempt it, so I think it will have to be studied and then an answer reached.

#### SUCCESSOR TO STRAUSS

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Sir, in view of the Senate's rejection of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce, after this long ordeal, are you having much trouble finding a successor in his Cabinet post?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll just say this: That anyone having gone through what Mr. Strauss has gone through stands as sort of an example to someone else, and someone else may take a long look. I have not been one of those people that has found any difficulty in getting people to take positions merely because of financial sacrifice. That I have found a great readiness and I have heard, just, as you might say, casual comment of the kind you are now discussing, but that's all.

#### KOSLOV'S VISIT

Q. STEWART HENSLEY, United Press International: A little more on Mr. Koslov. You said you expect your talk with him in a few minutes to be a little more serious than the New York....

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. ...visit. He said when he arrived here yesterday that he hoped his talks with you and with others here would lead to getting rid of some of what he called the abnormalities in the Russian-American situation. Do you have any suggestion for him as to how this can be done, or is the ball on his side of the court?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I suppose that in such a situation, each side rather thinks the other has some new or additional responsibility. We have, as our position, that described by Mr. Herter here a few nights ago after he came back from Geneva, when he said there is only two or three basic principles which mark a minimum position in our negotiable, you might say, our readiness for negotiation, and everything else we try to be flexible in and we certainly will attempt to promote and develop some ideas that we hope will be fruitful.

But, of course, in this one or two basic things which I have so often repeated, why, of course, we cannot, we cannot recede.

#### CUBAN ARMS

Q. SARAH MCCLENDON, Manchester Union Leader: Mr. President, sir, I wonder what we are going to do about this arms situation down in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, in view of the fact that we probably have supplied the arms and ammunition that they may be getting ready to shoot at each other, and also in view of the fact that there seems to be ample argument for the claims that there is Communist infiltration in some of these armed forces.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that if America is going to be true to itself and to its pledges, that it must depend primarily upon the Organization of American States to take cognizance of these difficulties; and if they can find any reason for action, that they are the ones that must recommend it. The United States, as I have so often said, tries to be, to maintain friendly relations with friendly governments, and there is no sense of closing our eyes to some of the situations of the current time in Central America and in the Caribbean, but if we do look primarily to the Organization of American States to take the initiative, otherwise we again would be called the dollar Imperialists or something else of that kind.

#### GROMYKO'S VIEWS

Q. JOHN SCALI, A.P.: Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko a few days ago denied that Russia had any ambitions to annex West Berlin. He professed to see some evidence at Geneva that both sides were getting closer together, and he again reiterated the need for a summit conference. What do you think of these views?

THE PRESIDENT: Well I think he said this before, and until there is something that you can identify as either progress through deeds or a readiness of presenting an agenda which, in itself, would be the -- negotiated by, let's say, heads of States, I don't quite see the -- the reason for his conclusion.

#### CANDIDATES IN 1960

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, you referred sir, to the growing interest in the nominations for candidates for President in 1960 --

THE PRESIDENT: No, someone else referred to it. (Laughter.)

Q. I wondered if you considered yourself neutral in this discussion?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it would be too much to think that a man's sentiments and ideas were completely neutral. I have said time and again that the Republican Party, in my opinion, has brought forward a group of able, capable men of vigorous years and that any could be selected with honor to himself and to the Party. But, I certainly shall never, so far as I am able, indicate publicly, to anyone, or privately, to the details of the procedures well, that will bring about some nominee, because I don't think it is correct or right.

#### INFLATION AS MAIN ISSUE

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Do you agree with Vice President Nixon that the main issue in the 1960 campaign will be inflation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I didn't know he had said that but certainly it will be one of them. Of course -- I tried to bring it back, bring it to the Congress in 1958 and I said we simply couldn't go on with irresponsible spending and I gave instance after instance of bills that I thought would have required just unconscionable spending, and the decision at the polls was not one as to such -- at that moment, to lead me to believe that people were too much concerned by inflation. But I think they have changed their minds.

#### PRICE INDEX

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: There has been a written report, a newspaper report that there is a secret or confidential Government document that prices will increase 3 percent during 1960.

THE PRESIDENT: What's that?

Q. There has been a confidential Government report that the price index will rise 3 percent in 1960. Have you seen such a report?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, AP: Mr. President, in this connection sir, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has cut down the size of the military assistance which you have requested rather considerably and at the same time increased the amount of economic assistance to other countries, saying that \$500 million will be sufficient for the critical areas of Formosa, Korea and Vietnam and the rest could more or less take care of itself. Would you say what you believe, what you think of this?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can say only this: I agree with the idea implicit in their recommendation, which is that the struggle has become far more, or far broader than it was in the early days when we thought of the matter merely as the use of force or the threat of force to throw us off balance. They have got into the economic and the cultural and propaganda fields I think very much more strongly than it was formerly the case. But, with respect to this matter of military assistance, I sent the question very recently again to the Chiefs of Staff and I said "I want to know whether you, with your combined military opinion, believe that this sum, that I put in, \$1.6 billion, is sufficient."

I am not, I can't remember the exact words in which the reply came back, but the \$1.6 billion in their opinion was not only the minimum that we dared to use if we were really concerned about the security of our country, but they implied that since that sum would necessarily have to be augmented by what is left of the once big pipeline, that we would have to do more in 1961.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, AP: Thank you Mr. President.

## STRAUSS REJECTION

President Eisenhower June 19 issued the following statement after the Senate voted against confirming Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce (Weekly Report p. 819):

Last night the Senate refused to confirm the nomination as Secretary of Commerce of Lewis Strauss -- a man who in war and in peace has served his Nation loyally, honorably and effectively, under four different Presidents.

I am losing a truly valuable associate in the business of government. More than this -- if the Nation is to be denied the right to have as public servants in responsible positions men of his proven character, ability and integrity, then indeed it is the American people who are the losers through this sad episode.

## FARM BILL VETOES

Following are the complete texts of President Eisenhower's June 25 veto messages on the wheat (S 1968) and tobacco (S 1901) bills (Weekly Report p. 902):

### WHEAT

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S 1968, a bill "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and Public Law 74, 77th Congress, as amended."

This bill seeks to enact temporary wheat legislation. It would require wheat producers to reduce their acreage by 25 percent and at the same time would provide for increases in price supports on wheat to 90 percent of parity.

On May 15 when I approved the joint resolution for extending the date for announcing the 1960 wheat-acreage allotments and marketing quotas I said, "It is my hope that these additional two weeks will be used by the Congress to enact realistic and constructive -- not stop-gap -- wheat legislation."

The proposed legislation embodied in HR 7246 is stopgap. It is not constructive. It goes backward instead of forward. It is not in the interest of the wheat farmers of America.

The bill disregards the facts of modern agriculture. The history of acreage control programs -- particularly in the case of wheat -- reveals that they just do not control production. Under acreage controls in the 1954-58 period, acreage was reduced by over 25 percent but at the same time yield per acre was increased by about 30 percent. The same situation would be likely to happen in 1960 and 1961. The poorest acres would be retired from production and all the modern technology would be poured on to the remainder.

Hence the bill would probably increase, and in any event would not substantially decrease, the cost of the present excessively expensive wheat program now running at approximately \$700 million a year.

In my Jan. 29, 1959 special message on agriculture, I recommended that price supports be related to a percentage of the average market price during the immediately preceding years. In this message I also stated that if in spite of the tremendous increases in yields per acre the Congress still preferred to relate price support to existing standards then the Secretary should have discretion in establishing support levels in accordance with guide lines now in the law.

Contrary to the recommendations I made, this bill prescribes for a sick patient another dose of what caused his illness. The proposed return to the discredited high, rigid price supports would hasten the complete collapse of the entire wheat program.

While the hour is late I feel that this Congress still has the opportunity to adopt realistic wheat legislation beneficial to all segments of our economy.

### TOBACCO

I return herewith without my approval S 1901, "an act to amend Section 101 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the act of July 28, 1945, to stabilize and protect the level of support for tobacco." This bill fails by a wide margin to do what should be done if the best long-term interest of the Nation's tobacco farmers is to be safeguarded.

The bill's merits are few. For the first time in many years tobacco prices would be supported at less than 90 percent of

parity -- in the first year, for example, at 88 percent for flue-cured tobacco and at 87 percent for burley. Supporting tobacco prices as provided in S 1901, rather than at 90 percent of parity under a continuation of present law, would result in a saving to the United States Government in the first year of \$14 million.

The bill's demerits, however, are fundamental and far-reaching. The bill takes a long step backward by resurrecting 90 percent of "old parity" as one basis for determining the support level for tobacco. The Congress itself discarded the "old parity" formula years ago. Because the bill actually can result in the support level being set at 90 percent of "old parity," the American tobacco farmer in such circumstances could very easily be misled into believing he would receive 90 percent of parity, as parity is computed for all other commodities.

But more importantly, I cannot approve a bill that holds out hope to the tobacco farmer that it will help him solve his problems, when such is not the case. United States growers of many types of tobacco are heavily dependent upon exports. Yet we have been fast losing our fair share of foreign markets. The deterioration in our tobacco sales abroad can be directly attributed to the high level of price supports that are required by existing law. And while prices have been supported at these high levels, and would continue to be under this bill, the law has required severe cuts in tobacco acreage in the United States at a time when acreage and production abroad have been expanding. The best that can be said about S 1901 is that it might slow down the rate at which we are losing our fair share of foreign markets. It would not prevent further losses. It certainly will not regain any lost markets, because the level of price supports it requires would still be too high.

I believe the bill's demerits far outweigh its merits, and accordingly I am returning it without my approval.

The Congress has a pressing responsibility to enact realistic legislation designed to meet the problems of tobacco farmers -- legislation such as that recommended in my special message of Jan. 29, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 226, 230)

## RECIPROCAL TRADE REPORT

President Eisenhower June 25 sent Congress the third annual report on the operation of the Trade Agreements Program (reciprocal trade act). Following is the complete text of the letter of transmittal:

### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the third annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 350(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended.

Through the trade agreements program the United States plays a sound role in fostering the healthy and mutually beneficial international trade so necessary to the economic well-being of the free world and the promotion of higher standards of living in all nations, including the United States.

Although total world trade declined somewhat from 1957, several developments in 1958 hold great promise for the future. The treaty establishing the European Economic Community entered into effect. The currencies of most Western European countries were made convertible for nonresidents, a move which should facilitate early and substantial progress in the further elimination of quantitative trade restrictions. And at home, the four-year extension of the trade agreements legislation enabled the United States to begin preparations for reciprocal tariff negotiations among the countries participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In the coming months and years there will be many complex problems connected with the emergence of the European Common Market and with possible developments toward regional economic integration in other areas of the world as well. In addition, we shall continue to face the problems of the less developed countries and the Communist attempts at economic penetration throughout the free world. Such problems emphasize anew the compelling need for wise policies in the field of trade. For U.S. leadership in these matters the trade agreements program will remain an indispensable instrument.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## FUEL TAX INCREASE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's June 25 statement on his request for a 1½-cent increase in the Federal motor fuel tax (Weekly Report p. 866):

I have consistently requested the Congress to maintain the pay-as-you-go principle which was embodied in the Highway Act of 1956. With this in mind in January I recommended a temporary increase of 1½ cents in the gas tax to provide revenues to meet anticipated deficits beginning in fiscal year 1960.

I am deeply concerned that no action has yet been taken on this proposal. As matters now stand, no apportionment of interstate funds can be made to the states in July or August of this year for fiscal year 1961, and only a small apportionment next year for fiscal 1962. The only serious alternatives now being considered by the Congress -- waiving the Byrd "pay-as-you-go" amendment or diversion of other taxes -- would solve nothing. They would either increase the size of the Highway Fund deficit by further postponing the pay-as-you-go principle, or reduce the general revenues available for other essential programs. Either of these alternatives would be unacceptable to me.

There is attached hereto a report from the several state highway commissioners. They have been queried as to the effect of no new apportionments of money in July or August of 1959, which is the present likelihood. As this report indicates, the Federal Highway Administrator has been informed by the several state highway departments that 10 states will have to cease issuing any new contracts for the interstate system this summer, and that 15 additional states plus the District of Columbia will be forced to suspend contract-letting by about the end of this year. An additional 11 states will have run out of interstate funds for new work by July 1960.

This is a critical situation in our national road-building program, and one which should give great concern to every motorist. We are on the verge of a stalemate in the orderly development of our vital interstate road network.

## STEEL STRIKE LETTER

President Eisenhower June 27 sent the following letter to David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers of America (AFL-CIO), in connection with contract negotiations between the union and steel companies (Weekly Report p. 912):

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I have your June 25th letter suggesting I appoint a board to hear evidence and determine all relevant facts in the negotiations between your union and the steel industry.

As you know, Congress in the Taft-Hartley Act authorized the President, in emergencies affecting the national health or safety, to appoint boards of inquiry for fact finding in labor and management disputes. In limiting this authority to emergencies, Congress, in my opinion, acted wisely, and I do not believe it would be in the national interest for me to follow your suggestion. Congress has also provided for conciliation and mediation through the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and that service stands ready at any time to assist the parties to reach agreement.

I suggest to both parties to this dispute that they continue to bargain without interruption of production until all of the terms and conditions of a new contract are agreed upon. Acceptance of this suggestion, I am sure, will be in the interest of the steel workers, the steel companies, and the public.

It was reassuring to note the statements in your letter that the "Federal Government should not interfere with the actual bargaining process" and that "the final settlement should be and will be made by the parties themselves." I think that you and I are in agreement that free voluntary collective bargaining is an integral part of the American democratic way of life.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## FEDERAL AIRPORT AID

President Eisenhower June 29 issued the following statement on signing S 1, the Federal airport aid bill:

I have today approved S 1, "An Act to amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes."

The Administration has strongly recommended that Federal money should be used exclusively for airport development projects which contribute to the increased safety of air travel. S 1 takes a major step in this direction by prohibiting the commitment of Federal money for parking lots and airport building bars, cocktail lounges, night clubs, theatres, private clubs, garages, hotel rooms, commercial offices or game rooms.

The bill is not as conclusive, however, with respect to those parts of airport buildings intended for any other use. Federal money may be committed for their construction if, in the opinion of the Federal Aviation Administrator, they are essential for the safety, convenience or comfort of persons using airports for public aviation purposes. The dimensions of this latitude accorded the Administrator are supplied by the debate on this bill and by the whole history of this legislation. Thus viewed, the Administrator's discretion is very broad.

It is important that the bill and its legislative history do accord this breadth of discretion to the Administrator. The Administration recommended the expenditure over the next two years of \$120 million devoted exclusively to projects designed to increase the safety of air travel. S 1 authorizes the expenditure over the same period of \$126 million, much of which might be required for projects unrelated to safety if the Administrator did not have the discretion that he does.

One other feature of the bill requires prompt corrective action by the Congress. Because Alaska is treated as a territory under the bill, it will be entitled to less than half the funds it should receive as a state.

## DRAPER REPORT LETTERS

Following are the complete texts of two letters involving the June 3 recommendations of the President's Committee to Study the United States' Military Assistance Program (Draper Committee). The first letter, dated June 24, was from President Eisenhower to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, transmitting the Draper Committee report to Congress. The second, also dated June 24, was from the President to William H. Draper Jr., chairman of the committee. (Weekly Report p. 905):

### LETTERS TO RAYBURN, NIXON

I transmit for the consideration of the Congress a report on the organization and administration of the military assistance program, submitted to the President on June 3, 1959 by the President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program.

I am in full agreement with the basic concepts enumerated by the committee in its letter and urge that the Congress provide for continuing authorizations for the military assistance program, and hereafter make appropriations for military assistance to the Secretary of Defense under a separate title in the Department of Defense budget. In addition, I believe that legislative action along the lines suggested by the Executive Branch is necessary to clarify the responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the administration of the military assistance program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations in the committee's letter largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now studying them and will make appropriate recommendations for my early consideration and approval with respect to their implementation.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

### LETTER TO DRAPER

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you and the other members of your committee for the thoughtful Second Interim Report of the President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, which was summarized in the letter of June 3, 1959 submitting the report.

Let me say first that I fully concur in your committee's judgment as to the high importance of assuring that the military assistance program is organized and administered as efficiently and effectively as possible. Your exploration of these aspects of the program has been most useful and timely.

Your committee in its June 3 letter unanimously recommends acceptance of two basic concepts:

- (1) The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the military assistance program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.
- (2) The focusing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

I am fully in agreement with these concepts.

I also consider the principal recommendations outlined in the letter of the committee for effectuating these basic concepts to be valuable and well reasoned. Two of these recommendations, providing for a continuing authorization of military assistance and appropriating for military assistance as part of the Department of Defense budget, require legislative action. In transmitting copies of your report to the Congress, I am indicating my support of these proposals. I have also approved the substance of a legislative proposal to clarify the respective responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the military assistance program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations contained in your letter of transmittal largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now making a detailed study of these proposals and will give to me, for my early consideration, recommendations with respect to their implementation.

I am in complete accord with your conclusion as to the necessity for continuing reappraisal and critical evaluation of our military assistance programs to assure that such programs do not tend to continue simply through their own existing momentum beyond the period of their real need.

May I once again thank you and the members of your committee for the earnest study of and constructive suggestions about our vital military assistance program. In these troubled times I can think of no more important problem upon which the devoted attention of outstanding citizens is needed. As I have noted many times, our military assistance program is a vital part of our total security effort.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

*Following are excerpts from President Eisenhower's speech at St. Lambert, Quebec, at the June 26 dedication of the St. Lawrence Seaway, attended by Queen Elizabeth II, Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and Prince Philip as well as the President:*

This waterway, linking the oceans of the world with the Great Lakes of the American continent, is the culmination of the dreams of thousands of individuals on both sides of our common Canadian-American border. It is the latest event in a long history of peaceful parallel progress by our two peoples.

Side by side we have grown up together. Long ago we found solutions for many of the problems characteristic of pioneering peoples. We have built nations out of vast stretches of virgin territory and transformed a wilderness into one of the most productive areas on earth. We are still developing better means of production and communication and supporting measures needed for the welfare of our respective peoples.

A notable spirit of cooperation has been responsible for major steps in our past progress. That spirit animates both countries today. We enjoy between us a larger volume of reciprocal trade than do any other two nations in the world. Our peoples move freely back and forth across a boundary that has known neither gun nor fortress in over a century. Our citizen-soldiers have three times fought together in the cause of freedom and today we are as one in our determination to defend our homelands. We have lived in peace with each other for nearly a century and a half. We cherish this record.

There have been and are still problems to solve between us. But in the past, as now, we have never faltered in our conviction

that these problems must be settled by patient and understanding negotiation, never by violence....

Included among those who made possible this great development are statesmen and political leaders of the major parties of both countries, beginning with the administrations of Prime Minister Bennett of Canada and President Herbert Hoover of the United States....

Above all (the seaway is) a magnificent symbol to the entire world of the achievements possible to democratic nations peacefully working together for the common good.

So, may this example be never forgotten by us, may it never be ignored by others. For in the reasonable resolution of the acute international problems of our time rests the single hope for world prosperity and happiness in peace, with justice for all.

## VETERANS LOANS

*President Eisenhower June 30 made the following statement on signing HR 2256, a bill dealing with housing loans for veterans (Weekly Report p. 816):*

I have today approved HR 2256, "An act to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional funds for direct loans; to remove certain requirements with respect to the rate of interest on guaranteed loans; and for other purposes."

Under present law the Government can guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a private lending institution to a veteran for the purchase of a home only if the rate of interest on such a loan does not exceed 4-3/4 percent. Because of this statutory interest rate ceiling, private lending institutions are today finding these guaranteed loans to veterans less and less attractive and are investing their funds elsewhere. So without the increase in the interest rate ceiling to 5-1/4 percent, which HR 2256 provides, eligible veterans would be virtually unable to obtain the benefits of Veterans Administration loans guaranteed by the Government.

It would have been preferable, as the Administration recommended, to have accorded the Veterans' Administration the same flexibility in interest rates as the Federal Housing Administration already has for comparable programs. The Veterans' Administrator would then have a wider latitude within which to set the interest rate and, as a result, veterans would have a greater assurance that they would be able to purchase a home under the guaranteed loan program.

HR 2256 also authorizes an additional \$100 million for direct Federal housing loans to veterans. Loans of this variety are to be made, according to the basic law, only in those areas where private capital is not generally available for the financing of veterans guaranteed home loans. In keeping with this purpose, therefore, the Veterans' Administrator will exercise maximum caution in making direct loans until it can be determined whether the increase in the allowable interest rate for guaranteed loans will draw sufficient private capital to that program.

## OTHER STATEMENTS

*Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:*

June 16 -- Proclamation designating Nov. 8-14 as American Education Week.

June 16 -- Remarks at the opening of the National 4-H Center, Washington, D.C.

June 18 -- Remarks at the industry salute to the Federal Housing Administration. The President said of the FHA's financial record, "I say in a Government like this, it was miraculous." He said the FHA was doing its job in such a way "that it wasn't the taxpayer who had to carry the bill."

June 19 -- Message of greeting to Antarctic scientific stations.

June 23 -- Letter to the United States Tariff Commission requesting an immediate investigation of whether "there is a need for continued restrictions on rye imports."

June 25 -- Proclamation designating 1959 as the year of the Hudson-Champlain celebrations.

June 25 -- Executive order making changes in the administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480).

June 25 -- Executive order authorizing the Civil Service Commission to give certain benefits to employees eligible for them but who failed to receive them because of agency error or oversight.

## CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

Congress June 29 sent to the White House, and the President June 30 signed, a bill (HR 7523) extending for another year corporate and liquor, cigarette and automobile excise tax rates. The House agreed to the conference report (H Rept 587) by voice vote. The Senate, after six hours of debate, accepted the conference report on a 57-35 roll-call vote, sending it to the White House. (For voting see chart p. 930)

Conferees rejected Senate-approved amendments that would have removed, beginning Aug. 1, the 10 percent passenger travel tax and repealed, effective July 1, 1960, the 10 percent tax on communications services. They also rejected Senate provisions repealing the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income and increasing Federal public assistance payments to the states. Instead, the conference version provided that, effective July 1, 1960, the passenger tax rate would be cut to 5 percent and the tax on local telephone service repealed, unless extension of current rates were voted before then.

BACKGROUND -- See Senate action, below.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 7523, the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959:

Continued until July 1, 1960, the 52 percent tax rate on corporations and certain mutual insurance companies.

Continued until July 1, 1960, the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories.

Reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent the tax on passenger transportation, effective July 1, 1960.

Repealed, effective July 1, 1960, the 10 percent tax on local telephone service.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 29 -- Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- The Senate amendments to the bill, though revised, are not germane. "The Constitution provides that the House is the only place where a tax measure can originate." "Sometime...if we are going to protect this very basic prerogative...we are just going to have to...refuse to agree even if it takes until the snow flies...to establish this point."

David S. King (D Utah) -- "I object to the manner in which the proposal (to cut certain taxes in 1960) comes to us." There were no hearings and "I feel that this is hardly the time to start talking about reduced taxes."

SENATE DEBATE -- June 29 -- Russell B. Long (D La.), the only conferee who did not sign the report -- Senate adoption of the report "would set a precedent which would plague the Senate for many years to come.... The House has a right to deny themselves the right to offer amendments...but (it) has no right to do that to the Senate.... The House conferees would not consider, even in a spirit of compromise, any of the amendments the Senate had adopted."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The Senate managers fought hard for the Senate version but the House conferees remained "adamant."

## SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 25 passed HR 7523, with amendments, by a 79-0 roll-call vote. An amendment by Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income was agreed to on a 47-31 roll-call vote. The Senate also accepted, by a 42-36 roll call, an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to increase Federal public assistance payments to the states, at an estimated cost to the Federal Government of \$142 million yearly. By a 52-26 roll call, the Senate tabled a motion by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) to reconsider the earlier voice vote by which it accepted a committee amendment repealing the 10 percent transportation tax.

On other roll calls, the Senate rejected: 34-44, an amendment to deny income tax deductions for entertainment expenses exceeding \$1,000; 21-54, an amendment reducing, on a graduated scale, oil and gas depletion allowances; 32-47, an amendment to divert certain highway user taxes from the general revenues into the Highway Trust Fund; 33-46, an amendment to raise the motor fuel tax to 4 cents per gallon until July 1961. (For voting see charts p. 927, 930)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Finance Committee reported HR 7523 (S Rept 427) June 24. The Committee amended the House-passed bill to repeal the 10 percent passenger transportation tax and to repeal, effective July 1, 1960, the 10 percent excise tax on communications services. The effect of the second committee amendment would have put the communications tax on a year-to-year basis with other excise taxes in the bill. (Weekly Report p. 860)

The House June 8, in passing HR 7523, simply extended current corporate and certain excise tax rates for another year, as requested by President Eisenhower in his January Budget Message. (Weekly Report p. 98, 785)

In his 1954 proposals for amending the Internal Revenue Code, President Eisenhower asked for a tax credit of 10 percent on dividend income. Congress later voted a 4 percent tax credit. (1954 Almanac p. 476, 480)

In 1958, the President indicated his support of depletion allowances but did not specify the percentages he considered desirable. (For background on depletion allowance issue, see 1958 Almanac p. 264)

The President in 1959 urged an increase in the gasoline tax, rejecting alternative methods of meeting the Highway Trust Fund deficit. (Weekly Report p. 866, 917)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference with the House, HR 7523:

Continued until July 1, 1960, the 52 percent tax rate on corporations and certain mutual insurance companies.

Continued until the same date the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories.

Repealed the 10 percent passenger transportation tax.

Repealed section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, providing for a 4 percent tax credit on dividend income from domestic corporations.

Repealed, effective July 1, 1960, the 10 percent tax on communications services.

Increased by varying percentages the Federal share of public assistance payments to the states.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income from domestic corporations; June 25. Roll call vote, 47-31.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Increase the Federal share in public assistance payments to the states; June 25. Roll call, 42-36.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Deny deductions for certain entertainment, gift and travel expenses in connection with a trade or business; June 25. Roll call, 34-44.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Provide for withholding at their source, income taxes on interest and dividends; June 25. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Reduce, on a graduated scale ranging from 27.5 percent to 15 percent, depletion allowances on oil and gas wells; June 25. Roll call, 21-54.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Substitute for Douglas amendment (above) a modified amendment imposing import taxes on petroleum and petroleum products except those imported from Canada and Mexico; June 25. Standing.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Divert from the general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund certain percentages of taxes on trucks, buses, trailers, lubricating oils and automobile parts; June 25. Roll call, 32-47.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Substitute for Gore amendment (above) an amendment to raise the motor fuel tax from 3 cents to 4½ cents per gallon until July 1, 1961; June 25. Roll call, 33-46.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Remove the 3 percent surtax on automobiles imposed during the Korean war, leaving the auto tax at 7 percent; June 25. Standing.

DEBATE -- June 25 -- Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- The current 4 percent tax credit for dividend income "gives special favor to those in the higher income tax brackets. I have no question this was in the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury (George M. Humphrey) when he proposed it."

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Repeal of the passenger transportation tax will entail a revenue loss of \$250 million. If the tax is repealed, "next year Congress will be asked to repeal...all the other excise taxes" imposed during the Korean war. With a defense budget of \$40 billion, "no one can convince me we are living under the conditions...that prevail in peacetime."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- If the oil and gas industry does not accept a moderate amendment reducing depletion allowances on a graduated scale, "it may in the future be compelled to take a more rigorous amendment."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- His amendment to divert to the Highway Trust Fund some additional highway user taxes "would provide that \$964 million -- of the more than \$1.5 billion" in highway user taxes currently not being used for highways -- could be used for interstate highway construction.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- To adopt Gore's amendment would "be robbing Peter to pay Paul.... In this particular situation the President has been correct in his recommendation" for a temporary increase in the motor fuel tax to pay for highway construction.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

The House and the Senate June 29 completed action on a bill (HR 7176) appropriating funds for the Executive Office of the President and related agencies in fiscal 1960. The two houses worked out their differences without

recourse to a conference committee and sent the President a bill providing \$13,463,500. The total was \$145,000 less than the President sought. No cuts were made in the requests for his Executive Office.

The bill passed by the Senate June 24 differed from the House bill of May 27 in two respects. The Senate had restored a House cut of \$250,000 to improve the management of Federal agencies. The House June 29 agreed to restore \$125,000 and the Senate accepted the change.

The Senate had cut appropriations to the Subversive Activities Control Board by \$20,000. The House June 29 refused to concur and the Senate later receded from its amendment. All actions were by voice vote. (Weekly Report p. 735, 855)

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 7176 appropriated:

Executive Office of the President	
Compensation of the President	\$ 150,000
The White House Office	2,221,000
Special projects	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds	475,000
Bureau of the Budget	4,665,000
Council of Economic Advisers	395,000
National Security Council	792,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500
President's Emergency Fund for National Defense	1,000,000
Expenses of management improvement	125,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	1,295,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	408,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	380,000
TOTAL	\$13,463,500

#### SENATE PAYROLLS

The Senate in the early morning of June 26 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 139) providing for public disclosure, on a quarterly basis, of payroll information on all Senate employees, beginning with the July 1-September 30 period.

Under the resolution, the Secretary of the Senate will be required to publish in pamphlet form, within 60 days of the close of each quarterly period, the name and title of each Senate employee, the specific amount of his pay and for whom he works. The resolution covers employees of Senators and the Vice President, of committees, subcommittees and joint committees, and functionaries of the Senate. In addition, S Res 139 provides that the quarterly information be included in the Secretary's annual report of Senate expenditures.

Similar information already is available in the House, and since recent disclosures of Congressional nepotism, some Senators have released payroll information on their own. (Weekly Report p. 866)

BACKGROUND -- S Res 139 was reported June 24 by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 429). The Committee said it "sincerely believes that in recommending its proposal it is cooperating to the fullest extent in making a complete and scrupulous accounting of all the Senate's expenditures."

Committee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) June 26 said Senate approval of S Res 139 showed the

Senate "realizes that freedom of information and the elimination of unnecessary secrecy in Government is a two-way street," and that it was improper for the Senate to "complain about unnecessary secrecy in the Executive branch, while practicing such secrecy itself."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- June 25 -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) released payroll information showing he has 13 staff employees drawing a total of \$98,343.88 annually, none of them relatives.

June 27 -- Colorado's Sens. John A. Carroll (D) and Gordon Allott (R) made public their payrolls, showing that neither spends the full \$104,000 allotted each annually for salaries. Both voiced approval of the Senate's action on S Res 139.

Scripps-Howard staff writer Vance Trimble said he was dropping his appeal from a U.S. District Court's dismissal of his suit for access to Senate payroll records. Trimble's critical news stories, plus a petition from the American Society of Newspaper Editors, were credited with providing the impetus for the Senate's action. He said adoption of the resolution was "a tremendous victory for the right of the people to know about their own Government," and ASNE President J.R. Wiggins called the action "extremely gratifying."

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The House June 29, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 7978) providing \$609,843,845 in supplemental appropriations for 16 Federal agencies and departments in fiscal 1959 and 1960. The total was \$279,087,572 less than the President requested.

The largest single item in the bill was an appropriation of \$462,075,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1960. The bill contained no new funds for NASA operations in fiscal 1959 although the Appropriations Committee had recommended a total of \$41,400,000 -- \$18,675,000 for research and development and \$22,725,000 for new construction and equipment. Two points of order by Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) were raised against the two provisions for the 1959 appropriations because the law (PL 45, 86th Cong.) authorizing 1960 appropriations for NASA carried no authorization for fiscal 1959 funds. The points of order were sustained and the 1959 NASA funds eliminated. However, Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) countered with a successful amendment adding to NASA's fiscal 1960 appropriation part of the amount eliminated by the Gross points of order -- the \$18,675,000 originally intended for fiscal 1959 research and development. (Weekly Report p. 788)

The Administration had requested a two-year appropriation of \$530,300,000 for NASA -- \$485,300,000 for fiscal 1960 and \$45,000,000 for fiscal 1959.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Appropriations Committee June 26 reported HR 7978 (H Rept 579) with a total recommendation of \$632,568,845. The Administration request was \$888,931,417. The biggest cut made by the Committee was in the money to be appropriated to the President for the purchase of strategic minerals under the Defense Production Act. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization told the Committee that \$287.3 million was needed to replenish the revolving fund from which the minerals are purchased. The Committee recommended only \$100 million. It said the agency would have \$123.5 million of unspent money on hand at the end of fiscal 1959 and that the total of \$223.5 million "should

be adequate to finance purchases in the coming year under existing contracts."

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7978 appropriated:

To the President	\$110,500,000
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### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Commission of Fine Arts	\$ 4,500
Federal Aviation Agency	22,470,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	5,670
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	462,075,000
National Mediation Board	80,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	850,000
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida	666,000
River Basin Study Commission for Texas	720,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	8,000,000
Total, Independent Offices	\$494,871,170

Department of Health, Education and Welfare	\$ 657,000
Department of the Interior	515,000
Department of State	3,102,000
Claims for damages and judgments	198,675

GRAND TOTAL	\$609,843,845
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### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Require NASA to give Congress 14 days' notice before making expenditures of \$250,000 or more for research and development; June 29. Standing vote, 41-17.

Thomas -- Limit to \$400,000 that portion of the appropriation for the Federal Aviation Agency which could be used to build an access road to the Chantilly airport in Northern Virginia; June 29. Voice vote.

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- Add to NASA's fiscal 1960 appropriation the \$18,675,000 eliminated from its fiscal 1959 appropriation by a point of order by H.R. Gross (R Iowa); June 29. Voice. (The Ford amendment originally would have added \$25 million more to NASA's 1960 research and development funds for a net increase of \$43,675,000. However, the House, by a standing vote of 69-34, amended the Ford language by substituting for it the language of an amendment by Edward P. Boland (D Mass.), limiting the increase to \$18,675,000).

Thomas -- Require NASA to give Congress 14 days' notice before making expenditures of \$5 million or more for construction and equipment; June 29. Voice.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- Increase by \$2,450,000 the Federal Aviation Agency appropriation for the construction of Chantilly airport in Northern Virginia; June 29. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- June 29 -- Thomas -- "Let us not rush that (NASA) agency too much.... Let us not force them into mistakes by making them act too quickly.... I have confidence that they will come up with a tremendous program."

## Floor Action - 4

Ford -- "I am certain a year ago if this amendment (adding \$43,675,000 to NASA's fiscal 1960 appropriation) had come to the floor of the House there would not have been much difficulty in achieving success.... I am fearful if we do not fully fund this program...we will fall behind."

Boland -- Opposed the Ford amendment as originally presented because "I think we have gone far enough. We have provided in less than two years more than \$500 million for research and development. Is that not enough money to get along on?"

## AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

The House and Senate June 30, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 7175) appropriating \$3,971,362,673 in fiscal 1960 for the Department of Agriculture and Commodity Credit Corp. The action sent the measure to the President carrying a final figure which was \$32,197,175 more than the funds provided in the original House version, \$4,412,475 below the Senate-approved amount and \$110,002,190 less than the \$4,081,364,863 requested by the Administration.

With certain limitations, the bill also put a ceiling of \$50,000 on price support loans to any individual for any one 1960 crop.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed its version of HR 7175 May 20 providing \$3,939,165,498; the Senate passed the bill June 3 increasing the total amount to \$3,975,775,148. (Weekly Report p. 707, 762)

Four major areas of disagreement were reconciled by conferees, who filed their report (H Rept 588) June 29. (1) Crop loan limitations -- under the House version, any single CCC price-support loan was limited to \$50,000 while the Senate version limited to \$50,000 the total amount of loans any one person could receive on all 1960 crops. The conferees limited to \$50,000 loans to any person on the 1960 production of any one surplus crop, unless such person agreed either to reduce the following year's production up to 20 percent or repay any amount in excess of \$50,000 within a specified period. (2) Agricultural Research Service -- received \$170,651,698 compared to \$165,240,998 originally provided by the House and \$174,658,598 by the Senate; the Administration had requested \$166,628,708. (3) Soil Conservation Service -- received \$133,147,000 compared to \$133,397,000 in the House bill and \$127,397,000 in the Senate bill. The Administration had requested \$128,647,000. Under this service, funds for the watershed protection program were compromised to \$22,750,000 compared with \$25,500,000 proposed by the House and \$20 million provided by the Senate in accordance with the President's request that no additional funds be provided for starting new watershed construction projects. (4) Conservation Reserve Program -- received \$335 million compared to the House bill's \$310 million, the Senate's \$340 million and the \$361,420,000 Administration request. Conferees agreed to a CRP advance authorization for 1960 of \$375 million, the amount requested by the Administration, compared to \$325 million authorized by the House and \$450 million by the Senate. Conferees also limited to \$5,000 annual CRP payments to any individual or corporation, which was the same limitation as proposed by the Senate, compared to \$3,000 by the House.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 7175 provided the following direct appropriations:

## AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Research Service	
Salaries and expenses	\$ 138,847,990
State experiment stations	31,803,708
Extension Service	64,123,222
Farmer Cooperative Service	615,800
Agricultural Conservation Program	241,500,000
Soil Conservation Service	
Conservation operations	82,322,000
Watershed protection	22,750,000
Flood prevention	18,000,000
Water conservation and utilization projects	75,000
Great Plains conservation program	10,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	
Marketing research and services	41,417,100
Payments to states, territories, and possessions	1,195,000
School-lunch program	110,000,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,518,300
Commodity Exchange Authority	909,500
Soil Bank, Conservation Reserve	335,000,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	
Acres allotments and marketing quotas	39,135,000
Sugar Act program	71,500,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.	6,376,700
Rural Electrification Administration	9,632,000
Farmers Home Administration	30,744,750
Office of the General Counsel	3,162,025
Office of the Secretary	2,881,000
Office of Information	1,431,665
Library	900,000
Subtotal	\$1,267,840,760
Commodity Credit Corp.	
Restoration of capital impairment	\$1,435,424,413
Reimbursements for special activities:	
International Wheat Agreement	63,875,000
Emergency famine relief	104,508,000
Sales for local currencies -- PL 480	968,016,000
Migratory waterfowl feed	35,000
Bartered materials for stockpile	129,000,000
Animal disease eradication	1,056,500
Grading and classing activities	1,607,000
Subtotal	\$2,703,521,913
TOTAL	\$3,971,362,673

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 7175: Provided loan authorizations of \$215 million to the Rural Electrification Administration and \$206 million to the Farmers Home Administration.

Limited to \$50,000 the total amount of CCC price-support loans and purchases made to any one person on the 1960 production of any agricultural commodity declared to be in surplus, unless such person agreed to either (1) reduce the following year's production up to 20

percent, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, or (2) repay any loan in excess of \$50,000 within 12 months, or later, as determined by the Secretary; exempted cooperative marketing organizations from the limitation; directed the Secretary to issue regulations prescribing rules he determined necessary to carry out the provision.

Authorized \$375 million for the calendar 1960 soil bank conservation reserve program and \$250 million for the calendar 1960 Agricultural Conservation Program; limited CRP contracts to five years, with payments not to exceed \$5,000 per year, and based determination of fair rental value of land on the actual production diverted each year; limited to \$2,500 payments to individuals under the ACP, except when they participate in joint projects.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Senate June 30, by an 89-3 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 5674) authorizing \$1,211,480,000 for fiscal 1960 construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. The total was \$41,128,001 below the amount voted by the House and \$149,749,000 less than the \$1,361,229,000 requested by the Department of Defense. (For voting, see chart p. 930)

Before passage, the Senate agreed by voice vote to the Armed Services Committee substitute measure (S 2280) which included provisions designed to incorporate the Administration's revised plan for continental air defense. The Senate adopted amendments which added \$1,509,000 to the total as reported by the Committee.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee first reported HR 5674 May 19 (S Rept 296), recommending authorizations totaling \$1,232,611,000 of which \$1,227,882,000 was for new authorizations and \$4,729,000 to cover deficiencies in previous authorizations. In the report the Committee also requested the Secretary of Defense to present a "master plan" on development of the air defense missiles program. Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy submitted such a plan June 12 to the Committee which subsequently reported a clean bill (S 2280 -- S Rept 434) incorporating the Administration's revised plan for the country's air defense program. (Weekly Report 858)

S 2280 as reported carried a revised total authorization of \$1,209,971,000.

The House passed its version of the fiscal 1960 military construction bill April 16, authorizing \$1,252,-608,001. (Weekly Report p. 557)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, the Senate version of HR 5674 authorized these funds:

Army	\$ 181,940,000
Navy	174,771,000
Air Force	792,345,000
Deficiencies	4,729,000
Reserve Components	57,695,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,211,480,000</b>

The bill also:

Required that contracts made under the act be awarded, where practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder and directed the military departments to report semi-annually to Congress on contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis.

With certain exceptions, rescinded all unused authorizations that had been in effect three years as of July 1, 1960.

Provided that housing authorized to be built in foreign countries under the military construction authorization

acts for fiscal 1959 and fiscal 1960 might be built with foreign currencies generated by the sale of surplus commodities, and provided further that, wherever possible, foreign currencies acquired through the sale of surplus commodities be used for overseas activities under the act; directed the Department of Defense to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for the dollar value of foreign currencies used.

Increased from \$500,000 to \$900,000 the authorization for activities which the Armed Forces were to provide in support of the 1960 Olympic winter games at Squaw Valley, Calif. (1958 Almanac p. 309)

Provided that no contract exceeding \$25,000 for acquisition, improvement or construction of any Air Force Academy real property or facility be made without prior authorization by Congress.

Provided for contracting, after June 30, 1959, for up to 20,000 family housing units to insure continuation of the Capehart housing program.

Provided that after Dec. 31, 1959, all appropriations for the design, development or procurement of aircraft or missiles be specifically authorized by legislation enacted after that date.

Required the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress by July 31, 1959 on: the feasibility of expediting the Bomarc program in lieu of Nike-Hercules installations; the results of a complete review of all previously programmed missile sites; the progress of anti-missile programs; and the opinions of the respective Chiefs of Staff on the nature of the military threat to the U.S. in the next five years and how best it can be met.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Provide that no contract exceeding \$25,000 for acquisition, improvement or construction of any Air Force Academy real property or facility be made without prior authorization by Congress; June 30. Voice vote.

Case (R S.D.) -- Provide for contracting, after June 30, 1959, for up to 20,000 family housing units to insure continuation of the Capehart housing program; June 30. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Provide that, wherever possible, foreign currencies acquired through sales of surplus commodities be used for overseas activities under the act; June 30. Voice.

Stennis -- Authorize \$210,000 for construction of an armory at the Martindale Army Air Field, Texas, and rescind \$323,000 authorized for a similar project in the fiscal 1959 military construction bill; June 30. Voice.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Authorize \$1,299,000 for Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii; June 30. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 30 -- Stennis, floor manager of the bill -- "We have entered into a missile and space era. Our supporting facilities must be expanded or adjusted to meet the vastly different and fast changing concepts of weapons, weapons systems, and military operations" with less emphasis on manned aircraft "as our missile force increases...."

Case (R S.D.) -- When Congress makes basic decisions which involve military policy it should be "entitled to the opinions of the military heads as to the efficacy and dependability of the defense programs submitted."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- "We are not only lagging in missile production, but our plans for dispersal and for hardening are such that it is going to take a long time to provide a truly operational picture."

## MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The Senate June 30 began debate on a bill (S 1451) authorizing fiscal 1960 funds for the Mutual Security Program. The first two days of consideration were spent on explanations of the Foreign Relations Committee's bill and debate on its provision authorizing the borrowing of \$1 billion a year for five years from the Treasury for the Development Loan Fund.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) July 1 raised a point of order against the bill's Development Loan Fund provision on the ground that the section violated a Senate rule providing that all appropriations from the Treasury must be made in appropriation bills. The Chair ruled against the point of order, but Case appealed the Chair's ruling.

Prior to the point of order, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) offered an amendment to provide a fiscal 1960 authorization of \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund, in accordance with the Administration's request. The amendment also authorized \$500 million in fiscal 1961 and \$300 million in fiscal 1962 for the DLF. Funds would be provided in a separate appropriation bill. The amendment was laid aside for debate on the point of order and was not brought to a vote July 1.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House passed its mutual security authorization bill (HR 7500) June 8. It carried \$3,542,600,000. (Weekly Report p. 819)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 22 reported S 1451 (S Rept 412), authorizing in fiscal 1960 a total of \$4,164,820,000 of which \$1 billion was designated as a public debt transaction to finance the Development Loan Fund. (Weekly Report p. 823, 859)

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Establish in Hawaii an East-West cultural and technical interchange center and direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a plan for the center by Jan. 3, 1960; July 1. Voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- June 30 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), floor manager of the bill -- The bill "changes the direction" of previous legislation by "eliminating grant aid and putting our assistance on a self-liquidating, loan basis." By continuing the annual appropriation process for the Development Loan Fund, "we will assure its eventual failure."

July 1 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- In Committee he did not vote to approve the bill, although "I did not oppose reporting" it to the Senate. The bill "still does not go far enough" because it does not "require decisive action to end massive grants of aid -- as distinct from loans -- within a reasonable time."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The loan fund provision "is the most flagrant abuse of the idea (of direct borrowing from the Treasury) that has come to my attention."

## RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The House July 1 passed by voice vote a bill (S 1120) to permit member banks of the Federal Reserve System to count their vault cash in meeting reserve requirements, and to eliminate one category of reserve banks. Prior to passage the House rejected, by a 60-309 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee for further study. (For voting see chart p. 928)

Reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks are established by the Board of Governors within ranges provided by law for each of three categories: country banks, reserve city banks and central reserve city

banks. For 6,007 country banks, the legal range is from 7 to 14 percent of demand deposits; for 274 reserve city banks in 49 reserve cities, the range is from 10 to 20 percent of demand deposits; and for 32 central reserve city banks in New York and Chicago, the range is from 13 to 26 percent. Actual reserve requirements at the present time are 11, 16½, and 18 percent for the three categories, respectively.

S 1120, as passed by the Senate May 13 and reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee May 28 (H Rept 403), provided for the elimination, at the end of three years, of the central reserve city category of member banks, which would thenceforth be subject to the same reserve requirements as reserve city banks. The bill also empowered the Board of Governors to count cash held in the vaults of all member banks (amounting to a total of \$2 billion), along with amounts deposited with Federal Reserve banks, in determining fulfillment of the member banks' reserve requirements.

House debate on S 1120 centered on the argument of Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) that the bill was essentially a "giveaway" to the banks, initiated by the American Bankers Assn. Patman, the only member of the Banking and Currency Committee to oppose the bill, argued that its effect would be to transfer a substantial share of U.S. Government securities held by Federal Reserve banks to the private member banks, at no cost and substantial profit to the latter. To counter this effect, Patman proposed that the Federal Reserve banks turn back to the Treasury, for cancellation, \$15 billion worth of securities against which Federal Reserve notes have been issued.

Rep. William B. Windnall (R N.J.) characterized Patman's proposal as "a substitution of greenback financing for sound and accepted techniques of Government finance." Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) charged that Patman was trying "to make us fear that the Federal Reserve Board is stealing the country blind."

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, S 1120:

Authorized the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to permit member banks to "count all or part of their currency and coin as reserves," Gave the Board three years in which to merge the central reserve city classification with the reserve city classification, after which the statutory ceiling on reserve city bank reserve requirements would be 22 percent of demand deposits.

Authorized the Board to lower reserve requirements for individual banks in reserve cities, according to banking rather than geographic criteria.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Raise the ceiling on reserve requirements for reserve city banks from 20 to 22 percent of demand deposits; July 1. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Byron L. Johnson (D Colo.) -- Amend Reuss amendment by setting maximum at 26 percent; July 1. Standing, 29-74.

Johnson -- Add statement that "the purpose of this act is solely to permit the Board of Governors to remove inequities;" July 1. Standing, 37-71.

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- Delete all of the bill except the vault cash provision; July 1. Standing 30-100.

Patman -- Require a transfer of \$15 billion in Government obligations from Federal Reserve banks to the Treasury; July 1. Voice.

## SCHOOL FINANCING STUDY

Asserting that state and local governments were not geared to meet the financial requirements of an efficient public school system, the National Education Assn. June 29 renewed its requests for a large-scale program of Federal aid to education.

In a report released at NEA's annual convention at St. Louis, the Educational Policies Commission, a study group sponsored by NEA and the American Assn. of School Administrators, stated that the U.S. spent almost \$8 billion less than what was needed for public schools during the 1958-59 school year. According to the commission, spending by all levels of government during 1958-59 totaled \$10.7 billion, almost \$8 billion short of the \$18-billion-plus figure it said was needed for a sound public education program.

According to a formula developed by the commission for estimating the minimum cost of operating good schools, per-pupil expenditures should average \$540 for the 34 million pupils enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. Minimum expenditures under this formula would total \$18.3 billion. The commission said that actual per-pupil expenditures during the last school year averaged \$310.

The report added that the \$18-billion figure referred only to current expenditures and made no provision for reducing the present shortages of school facilities and classrooms. Neither did it take account of soaring enrollments, increasing at the rate of one million pupils a year, the report said.

## SPENDING PER PUPIL

Included in the report was a chart showing per-pupil expenditures in the eight highest-spending and eight lowest-spending states for the 1955-56 school year. The figures ranged from \$132 per pupil in Mississippi to \$365 in New York. Other low-spending states were: Arkansas, \$138; Kentucky, \$151; South Carolina, \$161; Alabama, \$166; Tennessee, \$170; North Carolina, \$171 and West Virginia, \$179.

The seven high states behind New York were: New Jersey, \$338; California, \$330; Delaware, \$322; Illinois, \$311; Connecticut, \$306; Massachusetts, \$295 and Nevada, \$292.

The report said poor states, if spending was measured against personal income, actually made greater tax efforts on behalf of their schools than rich states. In Mississippi, for example, residual income -- money left to the people after personal taxes and necessities -- averaged \$418 for each school-age child. Of this, Mississippians spent \$132, or about 29 percent, for education. By comparison, residual income in New York was \$5,956 for each school-age child, but New Yorkers spent only \$365, or about 6 percent, for education.

In view of these figures, the report said, the poorer states "have no hope of raising their schools to a standard of national adequacy" despite the fact they made greater tax efforts than the richer states. "The traditional expectation that each state can and will adequately

finance its own system of education," the commission said, "is no longer realistic."

## TAX DEFICIENCIES

State and local governments were unable to finance their own schools, the commission said, because of deficiencies in their tax structures. The property tax, the foundation of local taxation in nearly all communities, was inadequate, it said, because other forms of capital investment had overtaken real property, which represented a relatively small portion of the Nation's wealth.

The report said that the states enjoyed many tax advantages over localities because they could apply both income and excise taxes, but they too suffered from a number of disadvantages in raising taxes. Many states hesitated to adopt or increase income taxes, it said, because they feared they would deter new business from entering the state or drive out residents whose income came from securities.

Also, in recent years there was a sharp increase in the financial demands on the state governments, the commission stated: roads, hospitals, welfare agencies and other activities competed with the schools for the tax dollar.

The Federal Government was far superior to state and local governments, as a tax-collecting agency, the commission said, because "it has a single tax jurisdiction covering the entire country, its taxes are highly responsive to changes in income and to the ability of the taxpayer to pay them (and) it is free from the limitations and disadvantages which encumber states and localities."

That was why, the report stated, Federal money had been used to help finance programs in agriculture, housing, highways, welfare and health, but public education, "the most pressing of all American domestic concerns, continues to rely for tax support on a narrow and relatively inflexible tax base."

To counter the argument that Federal subsidies for schools would eventually result in Federal control, the commission said that the funds could be distributed "in such a way as to preserve the educational control which states have traditionally exercised or delegated to local governments."

"Initiative and control imply freedom of choice," the report said, but under present conditions the schools were forced to choose "not the best alternatives but the cheapest. Federal funds, by reducing the obstacles to local freedom, can enhance local initiative and control."

The report added: "There should be as few restrictions as possible on the manner in which states handle Federal educational funds. Aside from the essential provisions for audit and assurance that the funds will be spent on public schools, no limits should be placed on state or local initiative. There should be specific prohibition of interference by Federal officers in the right of a state to determine the program of its schools."

In a general vote June 30, the NEA convention endorsed the Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22) and agreed to a lobbying campaign, both in the localities and through letters to Congress, in favor of Federal aid to education. (For background, Weekly Report p. 745)

## Lobbyist Registrations

Ten new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public June 23-30.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military, Professional and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Can Co., 100 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ERNEST A. TUPPER, 1420 New York Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed legislation affecting the public welfare with respect to spending, inflation, taxation, business regulations and labor relations."

• **EMPLOYER** -- California Shipping Co., 320 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- DONOGHUE, RAGAN AND MASON, law firm, 239 Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- For an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Distributors Inc., 441 Atenda Ave., Charlotte, N.C.

Registrant -- HAYS & BUSBY, law firm, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/59.

Legislative Interest -- For amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930.

• **EMPLOYER** -- A group of motion picture firms.

Registrant -- HAROLD LEVENTHAL, lawyer, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- In support of "war damage claims for losses and damages to motion picture companies in the Philippines."

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL INDEPENDENT AUTO DEALERS ASSN., 1413 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills affecting independent automobile dealers."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT J. MCKINSEY, lawyer, 1411 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SMALL BUSINESS ASSN. FOR GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of legislation to pay interest in terminated Government contract claims and for more equitable distribution of Government contracts."

2. Registrant -- JAMES R. MORRIS, president and general manager, Small Business Assn. for Government Relations, 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Electronics Small Business Council (Weekly Report p. 602)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn., P.O. Box 858, Austin, Texas.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/59.

Legislative Interest -- For "a bill relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to the Federal National Mortgage Assn."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 750.

### Individuals

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- HENRY STONER, 8925 Lindblade St., Culver City, Calif. Filed 6/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- For "completely proportionately drawn state legislatures as to population."

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$3,971,362,673
Commerce (HR 7349)	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	715,328,500	715,328,500	712,672,900
Defense (HR 7454)	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000			
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,568,500	13,568,500	13,463,500
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,559,348,600	6,559,348,600	
Interior (HR 5915)	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	472,717,100
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	4,056,746,581	4,056,746,581	
Legislative (HR 7453)	133,648,180	100,279,350	100,279,350	128,797,500	128,797,500	
Public Works (HR 7509)	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000			
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7343)	677,301,100	649,896,700	651,896,700	645,418,200	645,668,200	643,934,700
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
First Supplemental, 1960 (HR 7978)	888,931,417	632,568,845	609,843,845			
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000		

\* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

# CQ Senate Votes 95 through 100.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Votes to End Dividend Credit, Transportation Tax, Raise Public Assistance, Rejects Changes on Fuel Tax, Depletion Rate

95. HR 7523. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959, extending for an additional year corporate and certain excise tax rates. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24), June 25, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 919)

96. HR 7523. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to deny deductions for certain entertainment, gift and travel expenses. Rejected 34-44 (D 30-22; R 4-22), June 25, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

97. HR 7523. Smathers (D Fla.) motion to table Lausche (D Ohio) motion to reconsider the voice vote by which the committee amendment repealing the 10 percent transportation tax was agreed to. Agreed to 52-26 (D 39-12; R 13-14), June 25, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

98. HR 7523. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce, on a graduated scale, the depletion allowance on oil and gas wells. Rejected 21-54 (D 16-33; R 5-21), June 25, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

99. HR 7523. Long (D La.) amendments to increase Federal public assistance payments to the states. Agreed to 42-36 (D 36-16; R 6-20), June 25, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

100. HR 7523. Neuberger (D Ore.) amendment to increase by 1½ cents per gallon the Federal excise tax on motor fuels. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6), June 25, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99	100
Yea	47	34	52	21	42	33	Yea	44	30	39	16	36	12	Yea	3	4	13	5	6	21
Nay	31	44	26	54	36	46	Nay	7	22	12	33	16	40	Nay	24	22	14	21	20	6

95 96 97 98 99 100										95 96 97 98 99 100										95 96 97 98 99 100									
<b>ALABAMA</b>										<b>IOWA</b>										<b>NEVADA</b>									
Hill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y				Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N			
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N				Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	Y				Cannon	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N			
<b>ALASKA</b>										<b>KANSAS</b>										<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N				Carlson	?	?	?	X	?	?				Bridges	N	N	N	N	?	Y			
Gruening	✓	✓	-	X	✓	X				Schoeppel	N	N	Y	N	N	N				Cotton	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
<b>ARIZONA</b>										<b>KENTUCKY</b>										<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									
Hayden	Y	N	?	N	N	Y				Cooper	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y				Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N			
Goldwater	Y	N	?	N	N	N				Morton	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Case	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
<b>ARKANSAS</b>										<b>LOUISIANA</b>										<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N				Ellender	N	N	Y	N	Y	N				Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N			
McClellan	N	N	N	N	Y	N				Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N				Chavez	?	?	?	X	?	-			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>										<b>MAINE</b>										<b>NEW YORK</b>									
Engle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N				Muskie	?	?	?	✓	?	?				Javits	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y			
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y				Keating	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y			
<b>COLORADO</b>										<b>MARYLAND</b>										<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Beall	N	N	Y	N	N	Y				Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N			
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y				Butler	N	N	Y	N	N	Y				Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N			
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>										<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>										<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N				Kennedy	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y				Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Bush	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Young	N	N	Y	N	Y	N			
<b>DELAWARE</b>										<b>MICHIGAN</b>										<b>OHIO</b>									
Frear	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N				Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N				Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N			
Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	Y				McNamara	?	?	?	✓	?	-				Young	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N			
<b>FLORIDA</b>										<b>MINNESOTA</b>										<b>OKLAHOMA</b>									
Holland	X	X	?	X	?	-				Humphrey	?	?	?	✓	?	-				Kerr	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N			
Smathers	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y				McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N				Monroney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N			
<b>GEORGIA</b>										<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>										<b>OREGON</b>									
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y				Eastland	N	N	Y	N	Y	N				Morse	?	✓	?	✓	?	-			
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N				Stennis	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				Neuberger	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
<b>IDAHO</b>										<b>MISSOURI</b>										<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>									
Church	✓	✓	?	✓	?	-				Hemings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Clark	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N			
Dworsbak	?	?	?	?	?	?				Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>										<b>MONTANA</b>										<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N				Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N				Green	?	?	?	✓	?	-			
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	N	Y				Murray	?	?	?	X	?	-				Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
<b>INDIANA</b>										<b>NEBRASKA</b>										<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>									
Hartke	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N				Curtis	N	N	N	N	N	N				Johnston	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N			
Capehart	X	X	?	X	X	✓				Hruska	N	N	Y	N	N	N				Thurmond	N	N	Y	N	N	N			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ House Votes 48 through 49.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 107.)

## House Adopts Rule for Debate on Federal Employee Holiday Bill; Rejects Move to Recommit Bill on Federal Reserve Requirements

48. H Res 294. An open rule for debate on HR 5752, a bill to grant Federal employees a holiday on Friday whenever a national holiday falls on a Saturday and to authorize premium pay for those who have to work on such a holiday. Adopted 341-42 (D 230-14; R 111-28), June 30, 1959. The President did not take a position on the rule.

49. S 1120. A bill to give the Federal Reserve Board authority to ease the reserve requirements for member banks. Bass (R N.H.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee for further study. Rejected 60-309 (D 58-181; R 2-128), July 1, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 924)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	48	49		Vote No.	48	49		Vote No.	48	49	
Yea	341	60		Yea	230	58		Yea	111	2	
Nay	42	309		Nay	14	181		Nay	28	128	

48 49		48 49		48 49		- KEY -
ALABAMA		25 Kasem	Y Y	IDAHO		Y Record Vote For (yea).
3 Andrews	Y N	17 King	Y N	1 Pfozt	Y Y	✓ Paired For.
1 Boykin	Y ?	26 Roosevelt	Y Y	2 Budge	N N	† Announced For, CQ Poll For.
7 Elliott	Y N	21 Hiestand	Y N	ILLINOIS		N Record Vote Against (nay).
2 Grant	Y N	22 Holt	Y N	25 Gray	Y N	X Paired Against.
9 Huddleston	Y N	18 Hosmer	? ?	21 Mack	Y Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
8 Jones	Y N	16 Jackson	N N	24 Price	Y N	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did
5 Rains	? ?	24 Lipscomb	Y N	23 Shipley	Y Y	not announce or answer Poll.
4 Roberts	Y N	15 McDonough	Y N	16 Allen	N ?	
6 Selden	Y N	20 Smith	Y N	17 Arends	N N	
ALASKA		COLORADO		19 Chipperfield	N N	
AL Rivers	Y Y	4 Aspinall	Y N	14 Hoffman	N N	
ARIZONA		2 Johnson	Y Y	15 Mason	N N	
2 Udall	Y N	1 Rogers	Y N	18 Michel	Y N	
1 Rhodes	Y N	3 Chenoweth	Y N	20 Simpson	Y N	
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT		22 Springer	Y N	
5 Alford	Y N	2 Bowles	? ?	Chicago-Cook County		
1 Gathings	Y N	1 Daddario	Y N	12 Boyle	Y N	
4 Harris	Y N	3 Giaimo	Y N	1 Dawson	Y N	
2 Mills	Y N	4 Irwin	Y N	5 Kluczynski	Y ?	
6 Norrell	? N	AL Kowalski	Y Y	7 Libonati	Y N	
3 Trimble	Y N	5 Monagan	Y N	3 Murphy	Y N	
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE		6 O'Brien	Y N	
7 Cohelan	Y Y	AL McDowell	Y N	2 O'Hara	Y N	
14 Hagen	Y Y	FLORIDA		11 Pucinski	Y N	
2 Johnson	Y Y	2 Bennett	Y N	8 Rostenkowski	Y N	
11 McFall	Y N	4 Fascell	Y N	9 Yates	Y ?	
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y Y	7 Haley	Y N	13 Church	Y N	
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y ?	5 Herlong	Y N	10 Collier	Y N	
3 Moss	Y N	8 Matthews	Y N	4 Derwinski	Y N	
29 Saud	? N	6 Rogers	Y N	INDIANA		
5 Shelley	Y N	3 Sikes	N N	11 Barr	Y N	
27 Sheppard	Y N	1 Cramer	Y N	3 Brademas	Y N	
12 Sisk	Y N	GEORGIA		8 Denton	Y N	
6 Baldwin	Y N	8 Blitch	Y N	10 Harmon	Y Y	
10 Gubser	Y N	10 Brown	Y N	9 Hogan	Y N	
4 Matilliard	Y N	5 Davis	Y N	1 Madden	Y N	
13 Teague	Y N	4 Flynt	Y N	5 Roush	Y N	
28 Utt	N N	3 Forrester	? N	6 Wampler	Y N	
30 Wilson	Y N	9 Landrum	? ?	4 Adair	Y N	
9 Younger	Y N	7 Mitchell	Y N	7 Bray	Y N	
Los Angeles County		2 Pilcher	? ?	2 Halleck	N N	
23 Doyle	Y N	1 Preston	Y N			
19 Holifield	? ?	6 Vinson	Y N			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 48 through 49.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 107.)

48 49	48 49	48 49	48 49
6 Morrison Y ?	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	7 Lennon ? ?	6 McMillan Y N
5 Passman ? ?	3 Brock Y Y	5 Scott N N	2 Riley ? ?
7 Thompson ? ?	4 McGinley Y N	11 Whitener Y N	1 Rivers Y N
3 Willis ? ?	2 Cunningham Y N	10 Jonas Y N	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>
<b>MAINE</b>	1 Weaver Y N	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	1 McGovern Y Y
2 Coffin Y ?	<b>NEVADA</b>	AL Burdick Y Y	2 Berry Y N
1 Oliver Y Y	AL Baring Y ?	AL Short ? N	<b>TENNESSEE</b>
3 McIntire Y N	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> N	<b>OHIO</b>	6 Bass Y N
<b>MARYLAND</b>	2 Bass Y Y	9 Ashley Y N	9 Davis Y N
2 Brewster Y N	1 Merrow Y N	11 Cook Y N	8 Evarrett N N
4 Fallon Y Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	20 Feighan Y Y	4 Evins ? ?
6 Foley Y Y	11 Addonizio Y N	18 Hays Y N	3 Frazier Y ?
7 Friedel Y N	14 Daniels Y N	19 Kirwan Y N	5 Loser ? N
3 Garmatz Y N	13 Gallagher ? N	17 Levering Y Y	7 Murray N N
1 Johnson Y N	10 Rodino Y N	10 Moeller Y N	2 Baker N N
5 Lankford Y N	4 Thompson N ?	6 Vacancy Y Y	1 Reece ? ?
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	3 Auchincloss ? ?	21 Vanik Y Y	<b>TEXAS</b>
2 Boland Y N	1 Cabill ? ?	14 Ayres Y N	3 Beckworth Y N
13 Burke Y N	8 Canfield ? ?	13 Baumbart ? ?	2 Brooks Y N
4 Donahue Y N	6 Dwyer Y N	8 Betts Y N	17 Burleson N N
7 Lane Y N	5 Frelinghuysen Y N	22 Bolton Y N	22 Casey Y N
8 Macdonald Y ?	2 Glenn Y N	16 Bow N N	7 Dowdy Y N
12 McCormack Y N	9 Osmer Y N	7 Brown Y N	21 Fisher Y N
11 O'Neill Y N	12 Wallhauser Y N	12 Devine N N	13 Ikard Y N
3 Philbin Y N	7 Widnall Y N	15 Henderson Y N	20 Kilday Y N
6 Bates Y N	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	2 Hess ? ?	15 Kilgore Y N
1 Conte Y N	AL Montoya Y ?	5 Latta Y N	19 Mahon Y N
10 Curtis Y N	AL Morris Y Y	5 McCulloch Y N	1 Patman Y Y
9 Keith Y N	<b>NEW YORK</b>	23 Minsball Y ?	11 Poage N Y
14 Martin Y ?	41 Dulski Y Y	3 Schenck Y N	4 Rayburn Y N
5 Rogers Y N	30 O'Brien ? ?	1 Scherer ? ?	18 Rogers N Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	32 Stratton Y N	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	16 Rutherford Y N
7 O'Hara Y Y	27 Barry Y N	3 Albert Y N	6 Teague Y N
12 Bennett Y N	3 Becker Y N	2 Edmondson Y N	8 Thomas ? ?
8 Bentley Y N	2 Derounian Y N	5 Jarman Y N	9 Thompson Y N
18 Broomfield Y N	26 Dooley Y ?	6 Morris Y Y	10 Thornberry Y N
10 Cellerberg Y N	33 Kilburn ? ?	4 Steed ? ?	12 Wright Y N
6 Chamberlain Y N	40 Miller Y N	1 Belcher Y N	14 Young Y N
5 Ford Y N	39 Ostertag Y N	<b>OREGON</b>	5 Alger ? ?
9 Griffin Y N	42 Pillion Y N	3 Green Y Y	<b>UTAH</b>
4 Hoffman Y N	34 Pirnie Y N	4 Porter Y Y	2 King Y Y
3 Jobansen Y N	43 Goodell Y N	2 Ullman ? Y	1 Dixon Y N
11 Knox Y N	35 Rieblman Y N	1 Norblad Y N	<b>VERMONT</b>
2 Meader ? N	37 Robison Y N	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	AL Meyer Y Y
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>	28 St. George Y N	25 Clark Y N	<b>VIRGINIA</b>
13 Diggs ? Y	36 Taber N ?	21 Dent Y Y	4 Abbitt Y N
15 Dingell Y Y	31 Taylor ? ?	11 Flood Y N	1 Downing Y N
17 Griffiths Y ?	1 Wainwright Y N	30 Holland Y Y	3 Gary Y N
16 Lesinski Y N	38 Weis Y N	28 Moorhead Y N	2 Hardy Y N
1 Machrowicz Y Y	29 Wharton Y ?	26 Morgan Y N	7 Harrison N ?
14 Rabaut ? ?	<b>New York City</b>	10 Prokop Y N	9 Jennings ? N
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	8 Anfuso ? ?	19 Quigley ? N	8 Smith ? N
8 Blatnik Y Y	24 Buckley ? ?	14 Rhodes Y Y	5 Tuck Y N
4 Karth Y N	11 Celler Y N	15 Walter Y N	10 Broyhill Y N
6 Marshall N N	7 Delaney Y N	17 Bush Y N	6 Poff Y N
3 Wier Y Y	23 Dollinger Y N	29 Corbett Y N	<b>WASHINGTON</b>
7 Andersen N N	19 Farbstein Y N	8 Curtin Y N	7 Magnuson Y N
1 Quie Y N	22 Healey Y ?	9 Dague Y N	5 Horan Y N
5 Judd Y N	6 Holtzman Y Y	12 Fenton Y N	3 Mack Y N
9 Langen Y N	10 Kelly ? ?	27 Fulton Y N	4 May Y N
2 Nelsen Y N	9 Keogh Y ?	23 Gavin Y N	1 Pelly Y ?
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	13 Multer Y N	24 Kearns Y ?	6 Tollefson Y N
1 Abernethy Y N	16 Powell ? ?	13 Lafore Y N	2 Westland Y N
6 Colmer ? N	14 Rooney Y N	7 Milliken Y N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>
3 Smith N N	18 Santangelo Y Y	16 Mumma Y N	3 Bailey Y N
2 Whitten ? N	20 Teller Y N	22 Saylor Y N	4 Hechler Y N
4 Williams N ?	21 Zelenko Y N	18 Simpson N N	5 Kee Y N
5 Winstead N N	5 Bosch Y N	20 Van Zandt ? ?	6 Slack Y N
<b>MISSOURI</b>	12 Dorn Y N	<b>Philadelphia</b>	2 Staggers Y Y
5 Bolling Y N	25 Fino Y N	1 Barrett Y N	1 Moore Y N
7 Brown Y N	4 Halpern Y N	3 Byrne Y N	<b>WISCONSIN</b>
9 Cannon Y Y	17 Lindsay Y N	2 Granahan Y N	1 Flynn Y Y
8 Carnahan ? ?	15 Ray N N	5 Green Y N	9 Johnson Y Y
4 Randall Y Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	4 Nix Y N	2 Kastenmeier Y Y
6 Hull Y N	9 Alexander Y ?	6 Toll Y N	5 Reuss Y Y
10 Jones Y N	3 Barden Y ?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	4 Zablocki Y N
1 Karsten Y N	1 Bonner Y N	2 Fogarty ? ?	8 Byrnes N N
11 Moulder Y N	4 Cooley Y N	1 Forand Y N	7 Laird N ?
3 Sullivan Y N	6 Durham Y N	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	10 O'Konski Y Y
2 Curtis Y N	2 Fountain Y N	4 Ashmore Y ?	6 Van Pelt Y ?
<b>MONTANA</b>	12 Hall Y N	3 Dorn N N	3 Witbrow Y N
2 Anderson Y Y	8 Kitchin Y N	5 Hemphill Y N	<b>WYOMING</b>
1 Metcalf Y Y			AL Thomson Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ Senate Votes 101 through 104.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Rejects Gore Highway Fund Amendment, Passes Corporate, Excise Tax Bill; Approves Funds for Military Construction

**101.** HR 7523. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to divert from the general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund certain percentages of the taxes on sales of trucks, buses, automobiles, lubricating oil and automobile parts. Rejected 32-47 (D 32-20; R 0-27), June 25, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 919)

**102.** HR 7523. Passage of the bill. Passed 79-0 (D 52-0; R 27-0), June 25, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**103.** HR 7523. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 57-35 (D 25-35; R 32-0), June 29, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**104.** HR 5674. Authorize \$1,211,480,000 for military construction in fiscal 1960. Passage of the bill. Passed 89-3 (D 57-3; R 32-0) June 30, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 923)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	101	102	103	104	Vote No.	101	102	103	104	Vote No.	101	102	103	104
Yea	32	79	57	89	Yea	32	52	25	57	Yea	0	27	32	32
Nay	47	0	35	3	Nay	20	0	35	3	Nay	27	0	0	0

101 102 103 104					101 102 103 104					101 102 103 104					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea).				
															✓ Paired For.				
															‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
															N Record Vote Against (nay).				
															X Paired Against.				
															- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
															? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															101 102 103 104				
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	?	Y	Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	?	?	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y	Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>ALASKA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y	Carlson	?	?	Y	Y	Bridges	N	Y	Y	Y	Gore	Y	Y	?	?
Gruening	✓	?	N	Y	Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Chavez	?	?	Y	Y	Bennett	N	Y	Y	?
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Engle	Y	Y	N	Y	Muskie	?	?	N	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Aiken	?	?	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	Prouty	?	?	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Carroll	Y	Y	N	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	✓	?	Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	N	Y	N	Y	Langer	N	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y
Busb	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	?	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Frear	N	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	Lausche	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	?	?	N	Y	Young	Y	Y	N	Y	Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Holland	X	?	Y	Y	Humphrey	?	?	N	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y	Wiley	?	?	Y	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	?	?	N	Y	McGee	?	?	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	Sennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>									
Church	✓	?	N	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Clark	Y	Y	N	N					
Dworsbak	?	?	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Scott	N	Y	Y	Y					
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
Douglas	N	Y	N	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Green	?	?	Y	Y					
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Murray	?	?	X	?	Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y					
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>									
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y					
Capehart	X	?	Y	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

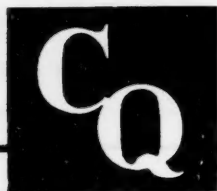
### Committee Hearings

- July 6 -- FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946, (S 443, S 1243, S 15, S 106, S 109, S 730, S 1044, S 1502, S 2232, S 2233), Senate Foreign Relations, State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subc.
- July 7 -- FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1959 (HR 5), House Ways and Means (to continue).
- July 7 -- PROPOSED POST OFFICE ACQUISITION OF RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, Senate Post Office and Civil Service (postponed from June 22).
- July 7-8 -- FOOD FOR PEACE BILL (S 1711), Senate Foreign Relations.
- July 7-9 -- HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Safety Subc.
- July 8 -- POSTAL LEGISLATION (HR 4595, S 1849), Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Post Office Subc.
- July 8 -- AMENDMENTS TO SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 AND TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939 (HR 5001, HR 5002), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- July 8, 9 -- TURKEYS, House Agriculture, Dairy and Poultry Subc.
- July 9 -- NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL BROADCASTING AGREEMENT, Senate Foreign Relations, Special Subc.
- July 9 -- PATENTS FOR PLANTS (S 1447), Senate Judiciary, Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subc.
- July 9 -- AMENDMENTS TO INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT AND INVESTMENT ADVISORS ACT (HR 2481, HR 2482), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- July 10 -- FAIR TRADE (S 1083), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce (cont. from June 16).
- July 10, 13 -- AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 (HR 7924, HR 7361), House Ways and Means.
- July 13 -- AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954 (PL 480), House Agriculture (to continue).
- July 13 -- AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (HR 4700), House Ways and Means (to continue).
- July 13 -- PROPOSED PASSPORT LEGISLATION (S 2287), Senate Foreign Relations.
- July 14 -- INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AND SUGAR AGREEMENTS, Senate Foreign Relations.
- July 14-15 -- AMENDMENTS TO SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT (HR 2480), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- July 14-16 -- SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN TRADE AND FOREIGN AID, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 3.
- July 21-22 -- MANUFACTURERS' RETAIL OUTLETS, (HR 2729), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- Nov. 2 -- TAX REFORM, House Ways and Means.

### Other Events

- July 4 -- EAST FRONT OF THE U.S. CAPITOL, President Eisenhower to lay cornerstone.
- July 6-8 -- HAWAII TERRITORIAL GOV. WILLIAM F. QUINN, Washington visit.

- July 9 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, egg festival luncheon, Washington, D.C.
- July 13-14 -- AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSN., annual conference, Carbondale, Ill.
- July 13-15 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, annual meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- July 13-17 -- WESTERN RESOURCES CONFERENCE, first annual meeting, Boulder, Colo.
- July 13-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, address by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller July 13, Sen. Hugh Scott July 14 and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) July 15, Coliseum, New York City.
- July 20-23 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 19th national convention, Portland, Ore.
- July 21 -- LAUNCHING OF N.S. SAVANNAH, Mrs. Eisenhower to christen ship.
- July 28 -- HAWAII ELECTIONS.
- Aug. 2-5 -- GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Aug. 4 -- MISSISSIPPI GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY: runoff Aug. 25.
- Aug. 11-14 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 39th annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 30-Oct. 2 -- ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO SEGNI, official visit to the United States.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.
- Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
- Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures; gubernatorial elections in Mississippi, Kentucky.



**Voting Participation** When the chips are down and the roll is called in Congress, the average Member shows up to cast a "yea" or "nay" vote nine out of 10 times. According to Congressional Quarterly's interim study of Voting Participation in the first five months of the 1959 session, House Republicans scored 92 percent participation on 43 roll calls, House Democrats 91 percent. In the Senate, there were 85 roll calls through June 19. The average Republican voted on 87 percent of them, the average Democrat on 86 percent. (Page 895)

## Anti-Gerrymandering Bill

A doubtful fate awaits an anti-gerrymandering bill considered last week by a House Judiciary subcommittee. The bill would establish and enforce Federal standards for the revision of Congressional district boundaries by state legislatures after the 1960 census. More than 100 of the existing districts do not meet the standards set by the bill, so its effects might be widespread. But if past history is a guide, the bill faces tough sledding in the House. States rights advocates oppose Federal intervention in this area. (Page 900)

## Private Bills

Private bills have long been a sore subject with Congress, and some critics call them an unreasonable burden. Some of the bills are pretty important, however, and one soon to be considered is a \$100,000 reward for an Air Force inventor's atomic bomb dropping device. Although the volume of private bills has dropped from 775 in 1954 to 443 in 1958, proposals for relieving Congress of its "burden" are certain to be revived in the future. (Page 899)

## Industrial Security Program

In a decision that could eventually produce as much Congressional criticism as the famous Nelson case, the Supreme Court June 29 struck down the industrial security program. Eight justices, all except Tom Clark, concurred in the ruling. Under the program, the Federal Government screened privately employed "security risks" in defense plants. (Page 904)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Corporate and excise taxes, page 927, 930; military construction, page 930.

HOUSE: Rule on Federal employee holiday bill, page 928; Federal Reserve requirements, page 928.

### Budget Battle

With the Federal budget showing a \$12.5 billion deficit for fiscal 1959, which ended June 30, there was a renewal of sharp partisan debate over Federal spending policies. The special cabinet committee on price stability, headed by Vice President Nixon, issued a first interim report, stressing the dangers of inflation. Democrats, however, criticized the report's basic philosophy and Congress, in passing the corporate and excise tax extension, rejected a Presidential request for gasoline tax increases. (Page 904, 919)

## Nuclear War

Experts on nuclear war painted a grim picture of death and destruction as a special Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee ended its hearings on a hypothetical atomic attack on the United States. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization estimated the national death toll at 54.9 million, and said two bombs could wipe out almost half the population of New York City. The need for adequate shelters for survival was underscored, as was the need for stepped-up education on nuclear warfare. (Page 903)

## Mutual Security

The Senate June 30 began debate on the mutual security authorization bill, with a major fight shaping up between Democratic leaders and the Administration over money for the Development Loan Fund. The Foreign Relations Committee's version of the bill provided for \$1 billion in borrowing authority for the fund; the Administration asked for a straight \$700 million authorization, arguing that the Treasury should not finance such "back-door raids." A report of the Draper Committee, sent to Congress June 24, urged that foreign military aid appropriations be put under regular defense appropriation bills in the future. (Page 905, 924)